THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 129. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Fenians on the Back Track.

$3000 in Gold Lost.

The Prince of Wales and the Drama

Awful Death by Hydrophobia.

A New Orleans Duel.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DRAMA IN ENGLAND.

Speech of the Prince of Wales in Aid of the English Theatrical Fund.

The twenty-fifth anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund of this charity was held May 16, at St. James' Hall, London, the Prince of Wales in the chair. The company was very noble and distinguished.

His Royal Highness, in proposing the Queen's health, reminded his audience that Her Majesty had always patronized the drama and was a patroness of this particular fund.

The Prince, in response to the toast for his health proposed by the Duke of Sutherland, said:—My old friend who proposed this toast said that the Princess and myself have patronized the drama. I rejoice that I have had the opportunity ever since my childhood of going to the theatre and witnessing most excellent plays, and the performance of perhaps some of the best actors that exist, many of whom I see here this evening. Not only have the Princess and myself derived the greatest pleasure and amusement at the different theatres we have visited, but we have done so because it is our wish to encourage a noble profession. (Loud cheers.)

His Royal Highness, in proposing "Prosperity to the Royal General Theatrical Fund," said:—When I look around me and see this numerous assembly I have no doubt that you feel a deep interest in this excellent fund. What charity could be better than this? When one thinks how much amusement and pleasure we have all derived from going to the theatre, does it ever occur to us how hard is the work and drudgery to the actors and actresses? Does it ever occur to us that at all times and seasons, whatever may be the trouble or sickness from which they are suffering, they must be in their places? They are forced, so to speak, to appear before us, although their hearts may be very sad. The actor who, perhaps, acts a comic part may have lost the nearest and dearest relation. (Cheers.) Let us think of this, and also that when the actor has passed a life of hard work, when he is no more fit to act, without some help there is nothing left but destitution. Would you have them starve? It is to provide against that calamity that this excellent fund was instituted, and what makes the charity still more meriterious is that the actors themselves have formed it. The charity was founded in 1839 by a few London actors, and in 1853 it was incorporated by royal charter. Its chief objects were to raise a fund for providing annuities for the aged and decayed members, and in special cases to grant temporary assistance to the families of deceased members. Any member of the profession, including pantomimists, chorus singers, and dancers, may be entitled to the benefits of the fund on payment of a small annual subscription, according to a specified scale. No member has a claim to the charity unless he has been a subscriber for seven years. Since the opening of the charity 322 members of the profession have been admitted to its benefits, sixty-one have been granted life pensions ranging from £50 to £90, and general expenses have also been paid, and assistance afforded to many families. The total income last year was £1370; the expenditure, £1614. The receipts of 1869 exceeded those of 1846, when the accounts commenced, by £805. I sincerely hope that you will come forward in the most liberal manner, and endeavor to make up the £300 which is deficient, and which was drawn from the reserve fund. (Cheers.) I have great pleasure in coupling with this toast the name of one of our oldest and ablest of actors, Mr. J. B. Buckstone. (Cheers.) I have had the pleasure of knowing him from my childhood, and do not hesitate to say I have often laughed and roared at his performance. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Buckstone, who was loudly cheered, said—Your Royal Highness, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that I rise on this important occasion to reply to the toast of the evening. Since the first dinner of the General Theatrical Fund in 1846, now four and twenty years ago, we have been honored by the presence of many distinguished chairmen elected from the ranks of literature, art, and, I may say, politics. In literature our first chairman was Mr. Charles Dickens; following him came one that I am sorry to name as the late Mr. Thackeray; then Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Lord Houghton, and that statesman and novelist, Lord Lytton, with eminent members of both houses of Parliament. Among artists—presuming that the actor is considered as belonging to art—we have had Mr. Macready, Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Boucicault, and Mr. Benjamin Webster. From the city we have rejoiced in the presence of that worthy ex-Lord Mayer, Sir Benjamin Phillips, with Mr. Stow and other gentlemen of position, but to-night we may say, with the chairmanship of the Prince of Wales, we have "crowned the edifice." (Loud cheers.) That his Royal Highness is a constant and warm supporter of the drama is evident from his frequent visits with the Princess to all the London theatres, and his ready appreciation of every worthy novelty; this taste for the drama may in some measure be attributed to his early introduction to dramatic art at Windsor Castle, where, on having the honor of appearing there by invitation of her Majesty and the lamented Prince Consort, I have frequently seen his Royal Highness, with his brothers and sisters, seated at the feet of their father and mother, witnessing with delight the various representations. One can only think of those days with feelings of regret; for with the deeply deplored loss of our chairman's illustrious father the English drama was deprived of its best friends and supporters, as the encouragement given from such a quarter silenced the ignorant and intolerant, who are opposed to all rational and instructive recreation. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

ROUGH ON A MARINER.

A Sea Captain Leaves $3600 in Gold in the Cars—After Several Hours he Goes Back for it and Can't Find it Anywhere.

The Cleveland *Leader* of yesterday has a mournful narrative which reads this way:—

On Saturday night Captain O. J. Parker, of an ocean steamer, had a little experience which will be apt to teach him how to navigate hereafter on shore. He had been travelling for some time in foreign countries, and studying the manners and customs of "land lubbers" in different climes. He carried with him a number of packages, carpet-sacks, travelling-bags, etc., and continually wore, suspended to his neck by a strong leather belt, a satchel containing valuable papers, passports, and $3000 in $20 gold pieces. He came to Cleveland on the 7·50 train, Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and, becoming fatigued with the weight on his shoulders, slipped the leather strap off and permitted his treasure to remain beside him on the seat. On arriving here he picked up his traps, and took a carriage to go to the residence of a friend, No. 144 Huntington street, where he intended to sojourn for a few days. The evening was spent in talking over foreign scenes, and at twelve o'clock, after the Captain had retired to rest, it occurred to him that he had left in the cars the satchel containing his money. In a few moments all the baggage there was examined and the desired satchel nowhere found. The gentleman of the house was at once called, an officer of the road aroused from his slumbers, and the car visited and examined. A search was made, not only in and under and above the seat where the Captain sat, but throughout the car, and no trace whatever of the treasure was discovered. Employes of the road were questioned, but they were all as ignorant of the Captain's lost dollars as Fenians on the war path are of their destination.

Yesterday morning the matter was placed before the police, and the Captain was questioned as to all the circumstances. He was seated, he said, with his wife at the "larboard" of the car, and there were persons to the "starboard" and on the "stern" and "bow." There was a light about half way "abaft," and another just "aft" of where he was sitting. He was the last man, he said, to leave the car, being detained a long time in getting together his property. He always had carried his satchel attached to his person, and couldn't understand how it swung clear of him on this occasion. Not the slightest clue could be had, and the Captain, in return for his gold, has learned that there are sharks on land that "nab" up loose articles as quickly as those of the deep will lay hold of a "corpus" that happens to fall in their way.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Distressing Death of a Young Lady of Harrisburg.

About nine weeks ago, says the Harrisburg *Patriot* of yesterday, while passing along the street, Miss Margaret Dabaugh, aged between eighteen and nineteen years, was bitten in one of her fingers by a small dog. The wound produced was slight, the teeth of the animal scarcely penetrating the flesh. The finger quickly healed and the occurrence was soon entirely forgotten. On Friday last the young lady experienced a pricking sensation in her right arm, extending from the finger in which she had been bitten to the farthest extremity of her shoulder, and noticed that the tip of her finger was slightly inflamed. When called upon to do some domestic work she complained that her arm pained her so badly that she could do nothing that required its use.

Up to this time no fears of serious consequences were entertained by either the lady or her friends. On Saturday afternoon she grew worse, when a physician was summoned to alleviate her sufferings. On examining her he thought he discovered symptoms of hydrophobia, but he was not fully confirmed in his mind as to the correctness of his conclusions. During the night she became alarmingly worse, being thrown into spasms, which continued at intervals until half past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when stupefying drugs were administered and she was put to rest.

Another physician was called to her early on Sunday morning who had treated a case of hydrophobia. On seeing her condition he said she was afflicted with the incurable malady.

When in paroxysms she was a sad spectacle to behold. She foamed much at the mouth, exhibited great nervous irritability, breathed with much difficulty, and appealed piteously to those about her to keep at a distance, as if fearful that she might do them personal injury. During one of her spasms a dog entered the room in which she was lying. As soon as her eyes fell on the animal she became perfectly furious, and not until it was removed did her agitated feelings undergo a subsidence. The sight of water also increased the violence of her convulsions. From the time she got the first severe spasms until drugs were administered she was tied to a rocking-chair. Occasionally she would spring up violently, carrying the chair with her, although held by a gentleman. When her agitated feelings were subdued she was laid on a sofa, to which she was secured until she died.

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Pittsburg's Memorial of her Heroic Dead—A Fine Work of Art.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of last evening has a sketch of the monument to be erected in that city, from which we extract as follows:—

Money enough to raise a handsome memorial had been secured, and it was desirable that a handsome memorial should be secured with it. Steps were taken to make the association a chartered society, so that it could work without undue hindrance, and a charter was secured for it after many delays. In the meantime designs were advertised for, and some were produced by our leading home artists. A premium of $200 was offered to the artist producing the best design, and a premium of $100 to the one producing the second best.

At length, at the meeting of the association held April 9, 1868, Mrs. McKee moved that design No. 3, of Mr. E. Morganroth, of Lawrenceville, be accepted, and the motion prevailed. Mr. Morganroth, who, by the way, is as thorough an artist in his line as we know anywhere, and who is, besides, a modest and most estimable gentleman, had presented five designs, all similar in character, but, on account of difference in the amount of work, varying in cost. No. 3, the one accepted, is for a monument seventy-five feet high, to be surmounted by a colossal statue of a soldier at parade rest. A spiral staircase inside ascends to a balcony twenty-five feet from the ground. Four large eagles were placed one at each corner of the pedestal. On the base are tablets on which will be inscribed the names of the soldiers of Allegheny county whose memory the monument will perpetuate. Alterations were subsequently made in the design. Instead of the soldier on the top, a colossal figure of Fame will be placed there, and the four eagles will be replaced by figures representing the four arms of the service—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and navy. The material selected is the Massillon sandstone. The cost of the monument with this material is to be $26,000, and it is to be completed in one year from to-day. On the whole, we have seen nothing of the kind anywhere more elegant and in every way fitting than this design. No description could convey an adequate impression of its beauty.

ANOTHER BLOODLESS DUEL.

Ferocity of the Southern Chivalry—Shooting at Trees Instead of Men.

The New Orleans *Republican* of the 25th inst. says:—

The pleasant little town of Amite, which seldom experiences a sensation, grew fat over an intended duel there last Saturday. Two belligerents, residents of Canton, Mississippi, thirsting for blood and vengeance, came into Louisiana to settle their misunderstandings. Mr. Adams, the challenger, is small in stature but mighty in spirit. His opponent, Mr. Pritchett, is a six-footer and a cool man. Adams sent the challenge in consequence of alleged insults offered by Pritchett to his (Adams') sister and mother. Arriving at Amite, the party, numbering nine, breakfasted at Colonel George Clarke's fine hotel, where other persons, seeking amusement, joined them, as did also about two hundred citizens, all going to a point selected for a battle ground.

When all was ready prepared for the fatal encounter a Sheriff looked in and hastily remarked, "You can't fight on this yere ground." After a parley of fifteen minutes between the seconds, principals, and friends, it was concluded to adjourn to a point near Osyka, where water could be readily obtained in case any one felt inclined to take it. The weapons were double-barrelled shot-guns, fifteen buckshot, at thirty paces. A retired spot was selected and the bushes cut away, making a straight narrow lane from man to man.

Many useless efforts had been made to effect a reconciliation, but the duellists were unrelenting, even up to the moment when the seconds stated that things were in readiness. Pritchett received his gun and went to the end he had chosen; Adams took his weapon, but stepped out of the line to remark that he "didn't want ter shute that ar man." Confusion and disappointment reigned, for as fast as Adams relented Pritchett progressed.

Finally Pritchett stated that he would accept an unconditional withdrawal of the challenge and no more talk about insults to the family, etc. Eventually Adams came to these terms, when a suggestion was made that the party take a friendly drink from the bayou, which was agreed to, but the principals did not speak after that. To close the farce finely, one of the gentlemen of the expedition suggested that one of the principals take his position on the bloodless battle-ground, select a tree and imagine it his opponent, and fire at the word of command.

The proposition was accepted. Adams blazed away at the hated tree, lodging five buckshot into the wood, either one of which would have killed an ox. Pritchett then tried his skill and valor, sending seven shot where they belonged, proving conclusively that if the men had fought one or both must have found an early grave, etc.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Fenian Army on the Back Track.

MALONE, May 30.—General McDowell and General Rufus Ingalls returned here from Ogdensburg by the regular train at 9·30.

The escape of Edward J. Mannix, the Fenian Centre, has caused extra precautions against a similar effort by the remaining prisoners, and Captain Harlow, in command at the guard-house, states that the first man who moves two feet beyond the sentry lines will be shot down without mercy by the guard. The escape of Mannix was daring and well executed. The prisoners were removed from the upper section of the rink, which is the guard-house, to a small compartment at the lower end, under guard of two men. A window opened from this to the road leading to the Ferguson House. Under the window, which is fifteen feet from the ground, is a saw-pit, which is not used now, and this ten feet deep. The sentry on guard outside was evidently a Fenian, and aided the escape. When the sentry inside had completed his patrol and turned his back on the prisoner, Mannix jumped from the window on to two or three logs placed across the saw-pit, and, unchallenged by the outside sentry, ran up the street. I saw him pass by me at a run and enter a friend's house. In a few minutes after he came out again, jumped into a wagon, and drove away. The efforts of the United States and Marshal at recapture have up to now been futile.

The United States Marshal is determined to arrest every Fenian officer he can find. This morning about 9 o'clock, a major in the 5th United States Artillery pointed out Colonel J. Cunningham, of Albany, N. Y., to Deputy Marshal Perry, who arrested him and removed him to the guard-house.

The Fenians here are literally starving, and were it not for the generosity of the citizens and the Roman Catholic priest, robbery would reign supreme. Starving men must steal to live. The men now here are well conducted, because they are fed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Gordon Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

The trial of Susan Green for the murder of Ann Gordon still engages the Court. The defense maintained that the congestion of the brain, from which Mrs. Gordon died, was not the result of any act of the prisoner, but was produced by the extreme prostration of her system and the excessive labor she underwent on the Wednesday before her death.

MINERS AND SHIPPERS—THE DOINGS OF A WALNUT STREET COAL FIRM.—A few days ago a party rented an office in the building No. 226 Walnut street, and soon issued cards reading "Carter & Norton, Miners and Shippers of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, office No. 226 Walnut street." Having issued a number of these bits of card-board, they commenced operations as follows:—They would visit various stores, purchase bills of goods, have them sent to their office, and would then ship them off, no one knows where, the seller meantime receiving no cash. At James, Kent, Santee & Co.'s they purchased $700 worth of dry goods, but the firm suspecting that something was wrong did not deliver them. Of E. B. Clarke, Broad and Walnut streets, they succeeded in obtaining $200 worth of fine groceries. Yesterday afternoon they called on S. C. Foulke, carpet dealer, No. 19 South Second street, and purchased fifty yards of carpet and two rugs, the whole valued at $90·50. Giving directions to have the goods delivered "C. O. D.," they left. Mr. Foulke almost immediately sent the goods to "226," where Messrs. Carter & Norton were ready to receive them. Taking the bill from the messenger they tore off the receipt, handed it back to him, and shut the door in his face. Returning to the store he reported to Mr. Foulke, and the latter notified Detective Levy. This morning Mr. Levy arrested the two, and this afternoon they will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr. They give their names as Frank Carter and William Norton.

THE TROUBLES OF POLICEMEN.—Last night Officer Dolan arrested a young man named Joseph Cunnington, at Twenty-third and Sansom streets, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. On the way to the station-house, Joseph resisted the officer and succeeded in punishing him severely about the face and head. Alderman Morrow sent Joseph to prison to answer.

During last night an inebriated chap, named Charles Bogler, raised considerable excitement in the neighborhood of Third and George streets, by attacking pedestrians and others. Officer Larkins, of the 10th district, attempted to arrest Charles, but Charles punished him in true pugilistic style, blacking his eyes, punching his nose, and rendering court plaster a matter of necessity. A brother officer, hearing of the row, went to the relief of Larkins and Charles was finally subdued. Alderman Eggleton committed him to answer.

About 1·30 this A. M., Robert Scott, colored, attacked Officer Ryan, at Eleventh and Lombard streets, with a razor, and attempted to cut his throat. The officer, however, managed to secure both Robert and the razor, and Alderman Bonsall sent the former to prison.

THE WILL OF THE LATE AMOS PHILLIPS.—To-day at noon the will of the late Amos Phillips, broker, was admitted to probate. The public bequests contained therein are as follows:—

To the Ladies' United Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $5000. This is in addition to the previous $2000 given by him.

To the Trustees of the Attleboro M. E. Church, $4000, one-third part of the interest thereof to be applied, if necessary, for repairs to said church and grounds, and to keep his burial lot in order, the balance to be applied to the support of ministers in the church.

To the Preachers' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $5000.

To the Old Man's Home, $1000.

To the Trustees of the Newton M. E. Church, $500. Total, $15,500.

DEDICATION OF THE COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE.—This institution, situated on Thirty-ninth street, in West Philadelphia, was dedicated last evening in the presence of several hundred spectators. The exercises were of an interesting order, and were participated in by Mayor Fox, Rev. Drs. Nevin, Blackwood, Willits, and Kynett, and Judge Axtell, M. C., all of whom delivered stirring addresses.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Tragedy in North Carolina.

Murder of Two Brothers.

Decoration of Confederate Graves.

Advices from the Pacific.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Examinations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following officers have passed the Naval Examining Board preparatory for promotion during the month of May:—Masters William B. Arrants, Ezra Leonards, Ransom E. B. Peck, Thomas G. Grove, Isaac Yates, and O. W. Fonenholt. Z. L. Tanner and J. F. Merry passed their examination in the Asiatic fleet.

The U. S. Steamship Mohican.

The Mohican sailed from San Francisco (Cal.), on the 19th instant for Panama, under sail alone, and will hardly reach there until July. She will stop *en route* at Mazatlan. From Panama she will sail for Callao, Peru.

The Saginaw

is at Midway Islands, looking to the blasting out of obstructions to the channel, and from recent reports the preliminary experiments have been quite successful.

The Ossipee and St. Mary

are both ready for sea at Mare Island Yard, but are likely to be detained for want of crews to man them.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill.

The President has just signed the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, which is now a law.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.

Vice-President Colfax

has left to escort his wife and child to their summer residence, and will not return until Thursday. During his absence Mr. Anthony, who has again been elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, will preside.

Confederate Graves Decorated.

The graves of the Confederate dead in the cemeteries at Alexandria and Arlington were yesterday decorated with flowers at the same time that such honors were paid to the Union dead.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Decoration Day in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The annual decoration of the soldiers' graves was participated in by the Grand Army of the Republic, the Federal troops, the militia, and civilians.

The Boston Excursion Party

passed Elko yesterday, and will arrive here today. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce will meet and escort the party to the city. It is arranged to have the train come into the city by the Market street road and stop in front of the Grand Hotel.

The Fenian Council

in this city has decided not to accept any further subscriptions for the present.

An Editor Shot.

The editor of the *Mazeppa*, a flash paper published in this city, was shot through the head yesterday on Montgomery street, for publishing a scurrilous article. It is probable that he will not die.

Railway Lands in the Market.

The owners of large Mexican grants in Northern California, in order to encourage emigration, have thrown 50,000 acres of land in Shasta Valley on the line of California Railroad into the market at $3 per acre.

Ship News.

Arrived, ship Martha, from Marseilles.

Mazatlan Advices.

Mazatlan dates to May 19 have been received. Placido Vega had seized the steamer Forward, and has now a fleet of vessels equipped. It is supposed that he is waiting for the rainy season to commence operations. The weather was extremely warm, which is attributed to the atmospheric influence of the volcano, which is still in violent eruption. The cotton crop is a total failure.

FROM THE WEST.

Decoration Day in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—Decoration Day was observed here with imposing ceremonies yesterday. In the afternoon there was a large assemblage of persons at Cave Hill Cemetery, and wagon loads of flowers were strewn over the ground. The orations were by Captain B. Emminger and General Eliah Murray. The weather was beautiful.

The Ceremonies in Dayton.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—At Dayton yesterday Decoration Day was more generally observed than ever before. General Sherman was present at the Soldiers' Home. Three men were seriously hurt by the premature explosion of a cannon.

Snow and Ice in Nevada.

VIRGINIA CITY, May 31.—Three inches of snow fell here on Saturday. The storm commenced with a west wind. On Sunday the wind was high, with occasional showers. It is freezing to-day and raining a little, and the indications are that the storm will continue through the night.

FROM THE STATE.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

COLUMBIA, Pa, May 31.—A boiler in the Columbia Rolling Mill, owned by Caleb S. Maltby, exploded this morning about 3 o'clock, severely scalding several employes, one of whom, named Mentzer, has since died.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Cotton dull and nominal at 22½c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull; Maryland, $1·40@1·50; Pennsylvania, $135; Western, $1·25@1·30. Corn—white firm at $1·20@1·22 for prime; yellow dull at $1·13@1·15. Oats dull at 62c. Rye, $1·15@1·20. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky more firm at $1 08@1·09.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fires in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 31.—Three fires in different portions of this city yesterday destroyed property valued at $15,000. Another fire this morning destroyed a cooper-shop, barrel-machine shop, barn, and two dwellings. Partially covered by insurance. Loss, $4000.

Base-Ball in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., May 31.—The Haymakers of this city beat the Unions of Morrisania at base-ball yesterday. The score stood 27 to 18.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock	100½	Pacific Mail Steam.	43⅛
do. scrip	94⅜	Western Union Tele	81⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	23¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	54⅝
Ph. and Rea. R	106½	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	65⅛
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	97⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	80⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	109½	Adams Express ex-d.	63⅜
Chi. and N. W. com	81¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	15
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88⅜	United States	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.	118⅝	Tennessee 6s, new.	56⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	95⅛	Gold	114⅛

Market dull.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 114⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111⅜; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865 do., 111⅜; do. do. new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 114⅛; do. 1868, 114⅛; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, new, 69½; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 69½; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100⅜; Erie, 23½; Reading, 106½; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 97⅛; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 118⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 31⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 500 bales middling upland at 22½c. Flour dull; State, $4·80@5·75; Ohio $5·15@6; Western $4·80@6·40; Southern, $5·90@10. Wheat quiet, with a downward tendency. Corn heavy; new mixed Western, $1·06@1·11. Oats declining; State, 67@69c.; Western, 63@64c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $29·50@29·62; prime, $22@23·25. Lard heavy; steam, 15@16c.. Whisky dull at $1·08.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Southern Presbyterian General Assembly.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—The proceedings of the General Assembly yesterday were mainly confined to receiving reports of committees. The Committee on Bills and Overtures, in response to overture No. 14, being an inquiry whether members of the Campbellite Church, wishing to become members of our Church, and who had been baptized in the name of the Holy Trinity, should invariably be rebaptized, recommend rebaptism. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Dr. Palmer, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reported the pastoral letter of the General Assembly to all the churches under its care. This letter is in regard to the reunion of the Northern and Southern Assemblies, and the recent action of the Southern Assembly during the session here. After a long discussion the letter was adopted. The letter claims that whatever obstructions may be in the way of fellowship, they were not created by the Southern Church, and that they could not allow themselves to be placed in a false position before the world. After the passage of a vote of thanks to the people of Louisville for their hospitality, the Assembly adjourned till the next meeting at Huntsville, Alabama.

Awful Double Murder in Cumberland County, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—On Wednesday morning three men went to the house of Daniel and Neill McLeod, two brothers living in the western portion of Cumberland county, and murdered both of them. They also badly wounded the wife, daughter, and son of Neill McLeod. The McLeods were peaceable citizens, highly respected by their neighbors.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

BOSTON, May 31.—H. H. Wallace, a well-known and respected member of the press and for several years past assistant in the Associated Press Office in this city, died this morning after a brief illness.

Fatal Accident.

Daniel Kimball, Jr., a retired dry goods merchant, residing at the corner of Concord and Tremont streets, was killed yesterday afternoon by being thrown from his carriage.

A New Railroad.

CONCORD, May 31.—The construction of the Sugar River Railroad, from Bradford to Claremont, was commenced to-day by breaking ground at Newport. Cannon were fired and bells rung on the occasion.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 31—11·31 A. M.—Consols 94¼ for both money and account. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88⅝; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks steady. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet. Uplands, 11⅝d.; Orleans, 11d. Sales of the day estimated at 8000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to May 30 since last report, 59,000 bales. Corn, 29s. 6d.

LONDON, May 31—11·30 A. M.—Sugar afloat quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 31—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, May 31.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 74f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—1·30 P. M.—California Wheat, 9s. 11d.; red winter, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d. The receipts of Wheat for the last three days have been 45,000 quarters, including 40,000 quarters American. Peas, 36s. Pork dull. Lard dull.

ANTWERP, May 31.—Petroleum opened firm at 53f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—2 P. M.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands, 10½@10¾d.; middling Orleans, 10⅝@ 11d. The sales to-day are now estimated at 10,000 bales.

Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester heavy.

OBITUARY.

General Caldwell K. Hall.

General Caldwell K. Hall died at his residence in Trenton, N. J., at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was one of the most gallant Jerseymen in the Union army. He entered the service as adjutant of the 5th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers in August, 1861; was made acting assistant adjutant-general of the 2d Brigade, under Colonel Starr, and was subsequently made aid-de-camp on General F. Patterson's staff.

In August, 1862, he accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, under Colonel W. S. Truex. He served with this famous regiment all through its battles and skirmishes, and was severely wounded in the battle of Monocacy, shortly after which he was honorably discharged from the service for disability for wounds received in that action.

He was subsequently breveted Colonel and Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Cold Harbor and Monocacy. Upon quitting the field he resumed the practice of law at Trenton, and in February, 1867, was appointed by Governor Ward as Prosecutor of the Pleas for Mercer County, which position he held up to the time of his death. General Hall was born at Philadelphia, March 10, 1839, and was a son of the Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Trenton.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, May 31, 1870.

The usual bank statement is again favorable to continued ease in the money market, but it is not a flattering reflection of the condition of general trade. The deposits show an increase of over half a million, more than half of which is represented in legal-tenders. The loans have been contracted $180,119, and the specie has diminished $125,995. The falling off in the loans in the face of increasing supplies is entirely due to the inanimate state of business.

The rates to-day are unchanged, lenders being unwilling to accept any lower scale of rates. 4 per cent. on call and 5@6 per cent. for prime discounts are the regular rates.

Gold is again quiet and steady, the transactions ranging up to noon between 114⅛@114⅜, opening and closing at the former figure.

Government bonds are in demand for investment, and prices are steady at last night's figures.

At the Stock Board there was a large business transacted at a general advance. In State loans there were sales of the sixes, first series, at 105¼, and of the second series at 108. City sixes were firm, with sales of the new bonds at 102⅞@103.

Reading Railroad was stronger, selling up to 53¾@53·31; sales of Pennsylvania at 57⅝; Camden and Amboy at 119½; Minehill at 54@54¼; Lehigh Valley at 58½; and Little Schuylkill at 43; Philadelphia and Erie was active, with sales at 30⅝, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46⅞.

In Canal stocks there were sales of Lehigh at 34⅝; Schuylkill preferred was wanted at 18¾.

Banks were firmer, with small sales of Girard at 57½, and Seventh National at 107.

Hestonville Passenger Railway was in active request, with sales up to 15.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old	c. 103	90 sh C & Am R	ls. 119⅜
$200 do.	c. 104⅞	75 do.	119⅜
$1500 do.	ls. c. 103	1 do.	119⅜
$1000 do.	ls. c. 103⅞	200 sh Lit Sch R.	43
$2000 do.	ls. c. 103	110 sh Read	s10dt. 53⅛
$2400 do.	c 103⅞	400 do.	ls. c. 53⅜
$250 Pa 6s, 2d se.	107⅛	700 do.	ls. s10dt. 54⅛
$5000 W & Frnk 7s	84⅜	100 do.	53·31
$5000 do.	1st m. 85	22 sh Leh Val.	58⅜
$10000 do.	2d m. 95	200 sh Ph & E R	ls. c 30⅛
$5000 do.	1st m. b10. 84	400 do.	ls. 30⅜
$10000 N Penna 7s	90⅜	100 do.	b60. 30⅞
$1500 do.	90	10 sh N Cen R.	44
$6000 do.	b5. ls. 90⅛	100 sh O C & A R	b60 46⅞
$13000 Leh Con Ln	81	175 do.	c. 46⅜
$600 Read deb bds.	c. lots. 83½	200 do.	ls. b60. 46⅝
$1000 N Penna 6s	94½	20 sh Leh N St.	34⅛
$2000 O C & A R bds	88	100 do.	34⅞
$2000 do.	82½	3 sh 7th Nat Bk.	107
$1000 Am Gold	ls. 114⅛	25 sh Girard Bk.	57⅛
$250 Sch N 6s, 72	c. 82	175 sh Penna R.	ls. 56⅝
$1400 Sch N 6s	82. 73	73 do.	ls. 57⅜
$100 do.	c. 72½	260 do.	s5wn. 57⅜
$1000 do.	73	27 do.	ls. 57⅝
$1000 do.	c. 73	1 do.	57⅝
$3000 Phil & E 6s	ls. 91⅛	160 do.	ls. 57⅜
$1000 Leh 6s, '84	97	100 sh Minehill R.	54
$16500 do.	96⅜	20 do.	54⅛
$2000 Pa 6s 2 m	ls. 98	200 sh Hestonville	14⅞
$1000 Pa 6s 1 se	105⅜	100 do.	b60. 15
$400 do.	2d, se. 108	100 do.	14⅞
$7000 Phil & E 7s	ls. 92⅜	100 do.	b60. 15
$4000 do.	b5. 92⅜	8 sh Cam & Am R	119⅛

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., July, 113⅛@114; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, 114@114⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜@108¾; 6s, 112⅞@113⅛. Gold, 114⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@113⅞; do. 1867, do. 114⅝@114⅞; do. 1868, do., 114@114⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@113; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114⅜@114⅝; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $790@790.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114⅛	11·20 A. M.	114⅛
10·50 "	114⅛	12·55 P. M.	114⅛
11·00 "	114⅛	1·00 "	114⅛
11·01 "	114⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 31.—Bark is quiet but steady at $27 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is nominal at $8@8·25, and Timothy at $7. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand by the crushers at $2·40.

There is more activity in the Flour market and prices are firm at yesterday's quotations. About 1600 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $4·87½@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·75@6·50; and fancy brands at $7@8·25, including 650 barrels City Mills extra family at $6·12½@6·50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25.

The demand for Wheat has subsided, but we continue former quotations. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1·25 for Pennsylvania, and $1·30 for Indiana and Ohio red. A lot of Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1·10. Corn is quiet. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1·06@1·10; Western yellow at $1·07; and Western mixed at $1·05@1·06. Oats are du l and have a downward tendency. Sales of Pennsylvania at 63@64c., and Western at 60c. In Barley and Barley Mal

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GRAMMAR AND VIRTUE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The publication of Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair" gives a new text for those who are always lamenting about the want of eminent scholarship among our public men. Look at Lord Derby's translation of the "Iliad," they say—look at Gladstone's "Juventus Mundi"—and then oblige us by looking at "Lothair!" What member of Congress has produced a work so heavy with learning or so light with fancy as these? To be sure, there was Mr. Baldwin's "Pre-historic Nations," but he left public life on its publication, and his Congressional career already seems a pre-historic period. Senator Brownlow's work on Methodism, "The Iron Wheel Examined and its False Spokes Extracted," must be tolerably pungent, if its title is a specimen, but can hardly be classed as high art. But for Mr. Sumner, indeed, the total literary yield of both houses of Congress would be unpleasantly near to what is called in cricketing "a round O." It is not strange, therefore, if this new literary exploit of Mr. Disraeli's proves exasperating to the patriotic mind.

To be sure, the comparisons commonly made do more than justice to the Parliaments of our English cousins. It was a member of Parliament who, according to Horace Walpole, bequeathed an estate to Sir Matthew Decker, supposing him to be the author of the Gospel according to the Saint of that name. And certainly the reception in Parliament of the once famous author, James Harris (father of Lord Malmesbury), was by no means encouraging to literary men. "Who is that man?" asked Charles Townshend of his neighbor, as the new-comer took his seat. "One Hawes," said the other. "He has written a book on grammar and another on virtue." "Then what the d—l does he come here for?" said Townshend. "He will find neither grammar nor virtue here!"

It must be sadly owned that neither grammar nor virtue can be guaranteed in any legislative body; nor will even scholarship, as such, be likely to be in the majority. Perhaps it is not desirable that it should, since the prime need is always of men of affairs, whether they are or are not students. As it is, many of our Representatives in Congress, and almost a majority of our Senators, have received a college diploma, such as it is, and the charitable editor of the *Congressional Directory* attributes to most of the remainder "an academic education," whatever that may mean. Let us hope that it grounds men in the rudiments of grammar and of virtue. But it must be owned that most of them represent the business class rather than the studious class. Most of them, in those Chinese literary examinations of which we hear so much, would probably have stopped short at the red silk scarf, which shows that a candidate for office has reached only his first degree. The special literary and scientific culture of this nation has not merely a slight representation in Congress, but it can scarcely be said to have any. This is certainly to be regretted. Yet that this class should monopolize or even control Congress would be almost as great an evil on the other side.

The questions now pressing on the nation are mainly business questions. To settle the difficult problems of taxation and banking, a second-rate business man is ordinarily worth more than a first-rate professor of chemistry or the classics. At any rate, what we chiefly need is to have able and honest men. By what training they got their honesty or ability is of no more importance, after they have once come to trial, than is the preliminary training of an athlete. At a rowing match we look to see the stroke; we do not care about the beeves and loaves on which the young men have fed. Strength is strength, though it may have been nurtured contrary to all the rules of training. In Congress a man is judged by his ability: where he got it is his own affair. To have abolished slavery is more than to have written "Lothair;" the fifteenth amendment is worth more to this generation than the twenty-four books of Homer; and to weather a great civil war without national bankruptcy is to exhibit a new heroic age. No learning, no "early advantages," can guarantee wisdom or virtue; and that they can be won without such advantages we see every day. The nation is very imperfectly governed as it is; but does any one seriously suppose that a committee of college presidents would govern it better?

After all, no man can know everything, and an intelligent man is never ridiculous except when he claims to know something which he does not. Let a Congressman, like a shoemaker, stick to his last. A man may be never so "practical," but if he begins to misquote Latin and mispronounce French it is all over with him. Let him hold to English grammar and American virtue and he may be safe. Unhappily, it is a malady incident to all professions for men to wish to appear strong when they are weak. Mr. Lillyvick, in "Nicholas Nickleby," who objects to the French language as "A very melancholy dialect, sir," because he had only heard it spoken by prisoners in jail, would have found it more melancholy still as disguised in the novels of some of our young ladies. And our worthy Consul at Bradford, England, Mr. George M. Towle, has brought all the English critics about his ears by misquoting the very first line of Virgil's "Æneid." The critics are right; he need not have quoted it at all, but, if he chose to give it, he should have got the line straight. Even in England a statesman is not now expected to know all Horace's odes by heart, as Fox did; but if a man will play at that game, he must come under its laws. The safest way is for a man to keep on ground where it is strong. Nevertheless, General Jackson was Jackson, though his only Latin phrase, according to Jack Downing, was "*E pluribus unum, sine qua non.*"

THE ASTONISHING GROWTH AND FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The progress of the United States has no parallel in the history of nations. Nothing has been seen comparable to it either in material development or in moral power. Less than a century ago there were but two to three millions of people, then forming remote dependencies of a monarchical and European Power. Now the republic has a population of forty millions or more. For a long time even after the independence of the country was established the settled portion of it did not extend west of the Alleghany Mountains, except through a few little bands of pioneers, mostly engaged in the Indian and fur trade. Though a few sagacious statesmen had some scintillations of light as to what the country might become in the distant future, no one realized its rapid and wonderful growth. The stream of immigration from the Old World was steady in former times, it is true; but that was slow, and of course the natural increase of population could not within so short a time make the mighty empire we now see. Still the American statesmen of the early days of the republic began to lay the foundations of a continental republican empire. The acquisition of Louisiana was a great event and the first one to carry the people in large numbers to the immense and rich valley of the Mississippi. This was really the initial step to our wonderful territorial expansion and development. The ambition and national pride of our people received a powerful stimulus in that. The acquisition of Florida, of Texas, of California, of New Mexico and Arizona, and of Alaska, was but the sequel of that act and followed the natural law of our development.

But new agencies began to work in the course of time to increase the population of the United States and to spread it over the continent from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. The wonderful natural wealth, variety of products, cheap lands, free republican institutions, and a glorious future attracted the people of all nations from the Old World. A vast stream of immigration poured in and cultivated the soil, built up cities, and made the wilderness blossom as the rose. The redundant population of Europe, with the poverty, tyranny, and political troubles there, increased the volume of this immigration from year to year, and it continues to swell more and more. Here was the home of the oppressed and poor, and here they could find a welcome and abundance. There is not a village or hamlet in Europe where this fact is not known. Then came those mighty agents of modern civilization and science—the press, steam power and the magnetic telegraph—to increase knowledge, facilitate communication, and to inspire admiration for this great republican and conglomerate representative nation of the world. The late war startled mankind with the wonderful power and resources of the republic. It revealed the fact, of which we were hardly conscious ourselves before, that the United States is really the most powerful nation on the globe, and as regards foreign nations absolutely impregnable. Within the course of a few years railroads and telegraphs have covered, like network, the vast area of the interior, and have spanned the continent over a distance of thousands of miles. A national debt of enormous magnitude, created in four or five years, that would have overwhelmed any other nation under such circumstances, is to us comparatively a bagatelle, and is now being paid off at the rate of nearly a hundred millions of dollars a year. Such progress, such wealth and resources, and such power have never been known before.

All this, however, glorious as it is, only foreshadows the mighty future of the republic. By the natural increase of population and the enormous stream of immigration we shall have probably in thirty or thirty-five years a hundred millions of people. The augmentation of wealth will be still greater. Whatever difficulties we may labor under at present with regard to the development of our mercantile marine, commerce, and naval power, we have such resources, such a geographical position and such harbors and vast seaboard that we must become the first maritime and commercial nation. Nothing can prevent this. And what is thirty years in the life of a nation or in history? Other nations may and perhaps will advance under the new and progressive dispensation of modern science; but relatively they have not the resources and means that we have. Already we see the moral influence of American ideas and institutions upon Europe and the rest of the world, and the time is not distant when this country will control indirectly, if not directly, the destinies of mankind. There is but one thing we need, and that is, statesmen who can comprehend the position we occupy and the glorious future before us. Instead of being bound by the precedents of the Old World or of the past, we should strike out a policy for ourselves in consonance with our destiny. We should throw off the swaddling clothes that Europe has placed upon us and assert our manhood. It is our destiny to give the law to nations, for the people everywhere are with us, and there is no use of resistance, if we be wise, to the moral and political power we may exercise. As to the affairs and interests of the American continent, this republic can do as it wishes, and no one will presume to interfere. Do the people realize their power and destiny? Does the Government at Washington comprehend the necessities of our situation and the glory of the republic? These are important questions as regards the present and the parties concerned, but whatever incapacity may be shown by those who are in power, the grand future of our country is inevitable.

CONSOLIDATION OF INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

A bill before the Senate embodies two suggestions which have been steadily advocated in the columns of the *Times*. One of these is the proposition to cut down the departmental estimate for expenses of internal revenue administration over a million of dollars. The other is to provide for the consolidation of the assessment and collection districts wherever necessary.

Properly speaking, one of these provisions involves the other. If several districts are united under one general head, wherever that is practicable—and it is practicable in all our larger cities—the saving of this large amount of money will follow easily and inevitably. Indeed, without this consolidation, it will be difficult, perhaps not possible, for the Commissioner to carry on the work of revenue administration with vigor, if his estimates are so considerably reduced.

It may be that the number of subordinate officials can be yet further reduced, and this the Commissioner is empowered to do, in his discretion, without any new enactment. But no such reduction can be safely made in that force as will compensate for the amount proposed to be struck out of the estimates. So that Congress must act specifically in the matter if this million is to be saved. There is no project of retrenchment more feasible, or less disturbing to the interests of the Government and people, than this uniting of revenue districts.

In our own city alone, for instance, there are fourteen principal, independent heads of revenue districts—that is, seven Collectors and as many Assessors—so that, although taxation has been reduced over a hundred per cent., and the labor of collection lessened in an equal degree, we have here still maintained the same costly system that was established when the law was new, receipts heavy, the labor great, and the tax-payer to be educated to properly meet his obligations. We risk nothing in saying that, so far as the public good is concerned, this organization is no longer necessary. There is no doubt that two intelligent, zealous, responsible men, with little if any larger force of subordinates than are employed at present, would collect the tax and enforce the laws quite as closely as that business is now done. Were this plan put into operation, its effect in New York alone would be to leave in the pockets of tax-payers a very considerable portion of the million it is proposed to save. It is the cost of these higher offices that runs up the bill.

We trust the phraseology of the bill relating to consolidation—should it become a law—will be made positive and unequivocal. The dispatch referred to makes the Senate measure read, that consolidation is to be carried out "*when* necessary." That clause needs strengthening. In a matter of this nature as little room as possible should be left open for contingencies. Any change in the law that will lighten the public burden to the extent of a million of dollars is necessary, if practicable. The only vital question pertinent to its consideration is, can it be done; and, if it can be, it should be done. That this is feasible, that it can be carried out, if enacted, without difficulty, or perceptible disturbance to even established forms and methods, admits of little honest doubt. There should, consequently, be no looseness, ambiguity, or indecision in the language of the statute designed to effect it.

A word on one other point. The compensation of the chief officers of the consolidated districts should be fixed by express terms of law. The practice now is to allow collectors, in addition to a small salary, a liberal commission upon their total collections. Assessors are paid in the same way, but a limit is set to the amount they can legally receive annually for their services. No such restriction applies to the compensation of collectors. It will be seen, therefore, that, in order to render consolidation effective as a measure of economy, the payment of the new officers should be settled at, or up to, some definite point, otherwise the change would be simply putting into the pockets of a few officials the emoluments which at present are found to be liberal for a much larger number; and, however much it might benefit the lucky occupants of the places created under it, such change would be of no pecuniary advantage to the people.

THE LAST WORD OF WINNIPEG.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The act of the Dominion Parliament establishing the province of Manitoba does not appear to be satisfactory to the people of Winnipeg. They still insist, in addition to what that act guarantees, that their country shall be called Assiniboine, and not Manitoba; that before becoming a part of the Dominion, the new province shall receive an amount of money equal to the share of the public debt for which as a member of the Dominion it will become liable; that for five years the people of the province shall not be subject to any direct taxation but their own; that the Legislature of the province shall determine the qualifications of its own members and of its representatives in the Dominion Parliament; that the sale of the province by the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada be annulled so for as it affects the rights of Assiniboine and its relations to Canada; that the provincial Legislature shall control the public lands of the province and ratify all treaties with the Indians; that the Dominion shall appoint a commission to explore the mineral wealth of the province and report thereon to the Legislature; that an uninterrupted communication shall be completed within five years between Fort Garry and Lake Superior; that all public buildings, bridges, roads, and other public works shall be at the cost of the Dominion; that English and French alike shall be used in legislative, executive, and judicial proceedings; that the Dominion shall pay all debts contracted by Riel's provisional government in consequence of the illegal and inconsiderate measures adopted by Canadian officials to bring a civil war upon the territory; and that no member or agent of the provisional government shall be held responsible for his actions as such.

All this is in addition to the payment every year by the Dominion Treasury of $80,000 to the Legislature of the province, with a further payment of eighty cents a head to the same Legislature for each person of the provincial population until the same shall have increased to 600,000 souls. That is to say, if the population is 500,000 souls, the Dominion Treasury will be bound to pay to the province $400,000 a year, and so on, besides a specific payment of $80,000 a year irrespective of the number of the population. This, it will be remembered, is not to cover the cost of public buildings or public works, for they are provided for in a separate stipulation. It is simply a tribute which the Dominion is required to furnish in consideration of the benefit of counting Assiniboine among its members.

The Assiniboinians profess to have private information that these demands will be complied with by the Dominion Government; but it is not probable. What is more likely is that, under cover of the pending truce, Canadian forces will get safely into their country, and that after that the Winnipeggers will have to abandon all idea of dictating terms, and submit patiently to those which their masters may see fit to impose.

MURDER AS A SOCIAL TONIC.

From the N. Y. World.

The lions of Libya have a bad name for voracity, but their hunger can by no means be so unappeasable as that of the lion-hunters of London. Our last social intelligence from the British capital is that the "nobility and gentry," headed by the heir to the throne, are "lionizing" Lord Muncaster, the young nobleman who fell recently in Greece into the hands of brigands, in company with the unfortunate travellers whose brutal murder by their captors has shocked the civilized world. Lord Muncaster escaped a similar fate only because he was selected to act as the negotiator between the brigands and the friends of their victims; and he was thus selected at the urgent entreaty of his fellow-prisoners, and particularly of young Mr. Frederick Vyner, who gallantly and generously insisted that, for his wife's sake, he should go.

Now Lord Muncaster, alive and well, is announced to be dining with the Prince of Wales while the corpses of his slaughtered companions are on their way homewards to the bereaved friends who wait with aching hearts to pay them the last sad rites of affection. Grand dinners are proverbially stupid, and among grand dinners the dinners of princes; so that something, we suppose, must be pardoned to the princely host who seeks to relieve the magnificent monotony of his hospitable board by any sensation whatsoever. But it certainly seems to us a little difficult to establish any practical distinction between the London taste which finds a zest in the piquant chat of a gentleman rescued from a horrible death which has just overtaken his friends and companions, and the Parisian taste which led out companies of dashing French ladies, both of the whole and of the half world, to partake of lively luncheons above the ghastly pit into which Troppmann had huddled the bodies of the murdered family of the Kincks. The press both of Paris and of London are very fond of dwelling upon the morbid appetite of American society for dreadful excitement, and upon the lack of social refinement in the New World. But really we do not remember to have heard that even in Philadelphia picnics were gotten up on the farm where Probst perpetrated his crimes; and we should quite despair of ever seeing an American dinner-table adorned with relishes *a la Muncaster* were it not that the banquet of the Prince of Wales was attended, as the reporters assure us, by the American Minister. It is not, however, stated whether he did or did not on this occasion wear the "mourning garments" in which he had appeared a day or two before at the debate in the Lords on the murder of Lord Muncaster's friends.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 16 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL, }
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870. }
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 6 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers.
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf3

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2 stuth 35t

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 3 3 BROADWAY,
New York.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-House in the First Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at twelve o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of the Seventh and Dickerson streets, in the First ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1869, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. HALLIWELL,
5 18 21 24 28 31 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a public school-house in the Twenty-first ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate in Roxborough, in the Twenty-first ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1869, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
18 21 24 28 31 Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.
The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.
For further particulars apply to
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.
Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.
We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at
NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.
These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 300,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL, & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 5 11 1m

CITY WARRANTS
OF LARGE AMOUNTS
Taken Very Cheap.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 1 6

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates.
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26 5

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,
Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 6 5 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

PIANOS.
ALBRECHT,
RIKER & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Athletic beat the Atlantic of Brooklyn yesterday, by the score of 18 to 13.

—At the Northern Home for Friendless Children, at Twenty-third and Brown streets, last night, a bust of John W. Claghorn, Esq., was unveiled with interesting ceremonies.

—Five companies of the Excelsior Reserve regiment (colored) were mustered into the State service last night. The following officers were elected:—Company A, Captain, Jeremiah Johnson; First Lieutenant, Joseph Carroll; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Allen. Company B, Captain W. R. De Cordova; First Lieutenant, Francis Henry; Second Lieutenant, Alexander B. Hart. Company E, Captain, Charles Halestock; First Lieutenant, W. W. McDevitt; Second Lieutenant, Philip M. Cornelius. Company F, Captain, E. A. Lewis; First Lieutenant, C. B. Colly; Second Lieutenant, James M. Black. Company H, Captain, Joseph L. Jackson; First Lieutenant, B. F. Moore; Second Lieutenant, James H. Davis. The remaining companies will be mustered in in a few days.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114¼.

—The Lasalle (Ill.) coal miners' strike is at an end.

—The President has signed the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment.

—The internal revenue receipts for May are over thirty-four millions.

—Two men were killed by a still explosion at Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday.

—The public debt has been reduced this month about sixteen millions of dollars.

—A young woman died a horrible death from hydrophobia, in Harrisburg, on Sunday.

—Ten thousand people assisted yesterday in the decoration of the soldiers' graves at Arlington.

—From Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Michigan we have good accounts of the crops.

—A terrible blow is threatened the Dakota Indians by General Hancock, should they further molest the settlers.

—The Fenians on the borders have given up attempting to capture Canada, and are devoting all their energies to securing transportation home.

—The President, members of the Cabinet, Chief Justice Chase, and many members of the Senate and House, participated in the decoration of the soldiers' graves at Arlington yesterday.

—It is asserted by the Eastern agents of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad that only five, instead of fifty, lives were lost by the recent burning of the steamer War Eagle at La Crosse, Wis.

—Red Cloud, the Indian warrior, is expected to reach Washington to-morrow. Spotted Tail & Co. are getting tired of civilized life, and want to go home. They have not yet had an interview with the President.

Foreign Affairs.

—Crops in England are suffering for want of rain.

—The Irish Land bill has passed the House of Commons.

—Prominent men in Paris are said to be intriguing for a restoration of the Bohemian autonomy.

—Prim promises to tell the Cortes, on the 6th prox., all the Provisional Government has done to settle the throne question.

THE CENSUS.

Appointment of the Census Takers by United States Marshal Gregory.

The following is a list of appointments of Assistant Marshals for taking the census of this city, and who are to report immediately to General E. M. Gregory, United States Marshal, and be sworn:—

First Ward—Three Districts.—First District, W. D. Watson (soldier); Second do., John Graham, do.; Third do., F. L. Taylor.

Second Ward—Four Districts.—First District, D. J. Robertson (soldier); Second do., G. Phillips, do.; Third do., West Funk, do.; Fourth do., C. W. Skill.

Third Ward—Three Districts—First District, J. B. Haydock (soldier); second do., H. C. Glading; Third do., C. N. Vollum (soldier).

Fourth Ward—Three Districts.—First District, W. H. Matthews; Second do., E. Walker (soldier); Third do., J. Purnell (colored soldier).

Fifth Ward—Two Districts.—First District, J. Underdo (colored); Second do., Geo. W. Eckert (soldier).

Sixth Ward—Two Districts.—First District, C. S. Green (soldier); Second do., Joseph P. Mickley (soldier).

Seventh Ward—Four Districts.—First District, Samuel T. Demar (colored soldier); Second do., D. M. Matthews; Third do., A. Campbell (soldier); Fourth do., Samuel Warner (soldier).

Eighth Ward—Three Districts.—First District, Samuel Kingsley (soldier); Second do., W. C. Smith (soldier); Third do., J. W. Cassey (colored soldier).

Ninth Ward—Three Districts.—First District, A. J. Saulsbury (soldier); Second do., J. G. Osborn (soldier); Third do., H. McClintock.

Tenth Ward—Three Districts.—First District, J. Cook (soldier); Second do., G. Hutchinson; Third do., E. Stroud.

Eleventh Ward—Three Districts.—First District, Samuel W. Arbuckle (soldier); Second do., John Luckel; Third do., C. E. Bruner.

Twelfth Ward—Three Districts.—First District, J. L. Kirk; Second do., F. E. Miller; Third do., N. Penrose.

Thirteenth Ward—Three Districts.—First District, W. J. Promise (soldier); Second do., G. W. Gamble; Third do., F. Haworth.

Fourteenth Ward—Three Districts.—First District, S. J. Murphy (soldier); Second do., G. B. Keusen; Third do., O. B. Griffith.

Fifteenth Ward—Five Districts.—First District, W. J. Smith (soldier); Second do., J. C. Pearson; Third do., C. Brown; Fourth do., J. W. Potts; Fifth do., T. S. Taylor (soldier).

Sixteenth Ward—Two Districts.—First District, James Wilson; Second do., Charles E. Beale.

Seventeenth Ward—Three Districts.—First District, F. Finletter; Second do., R. Scott (soldier); Third do., E. M. Remick (soldier).

Eighteenth Ward—Four Districts.—First District, R. P. Cochran; Second do., Richard Wildey; Third do., R. J Ritchie (soldier); Fourth do., Wm. C. Stackhouse (soldier).

Nineteenth Ward—Five Districts.—First District, A. Paul (soldier); Second do., T. Carson; Third do., T. Young (soldier); Fourth do., George L. Deitz (soldier); Fifth do., S. R. Elles (soldier).

Twentieth Ward—Seven Districts.—First District, John J. Smith; Second do., J. G. W. Bassler (soldier); Third do., George Beck, do.; Fourth do., W. C. Myers, do.; Fifth do., Andrew J. Knorr, do.; Sixth do., J. A. Gregory, do.; Seventh do., C. Mortimer.

Twenty-first Ward—Two Districts.—First District, A. Flanagan; Second do., Otto Forslow (soldier).

Twenty-second Ward—Three Districts.—First District, T. W. Wright: Second do., Amos Bateman (soldier); Third do., C. P. Tull, do.

Twenty-third Ward—Three Districts.—First District, Charles Comly; Second do., Abraham Tyson (soldier); Third do., M. H. Johnson.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Four Districts.—First District, R. Gaw; Second do., T. J. Dewees; Third do., G. E Johnson (soldier); Fourth do., W. C. Rouk (soldier).

Twenty-fifth Ward—Three Districts.—First District, James M. Pyle (soldier); Second do., G. R. Stephens (soldier); Third do., J. W. Wright (soldier).

Twenty-sixth Ward—Four Districts.—First District, L. Goodall; Second do., William Hacker (soldier); Third do., R. S. Patton (soldier); Fourth do., J. J. Griffith (soldier).

Twenty-seventh Ward—Two Districts.—First District, L. S. Gibson (soldier); Second do., J. M. Cowell.

Twenty-eighth Ward—Two Districts.—First District. A. M. K. Storrie (soldier); Second do., A. Shantz (soldier).

THE ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The Assembly met at the usual hour yesterday afternoon. The discussion on the question of an immediate election for members of the Board of Foreign Missions was continued from the morning session. After the discussion, participated in by Elders William Rankin and Governor Pollock, the latter's motion was lost.

Dr. W. M. Paxton, of New York, then read the report of the Standing Committee on Domestic Missions. They report a balance on hand of $65,037·59, and leave to the decision of the Assembly the question of the location of the new board. They also recommend a liberal sustentation of the missionaries in the employ of the board. A lengthy and somewhat acrimonious debate between Dr. Paxton and Dr. Musgrave then ensued.

The report was then proceeded with, the resolutions attached thereto being taken up *seriatim*. President McCosh, in the course of the debate, made an earnest appeal in behalf of the increased compensation for ministers of the Church, and submitted a resolution looking to that end by the collection of statistics setting forth the present inadequacy of ministerial remuneration, which was referred to the Special Committee on Sustenation Fund. Adjourned.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

Largest in the World Except Suez—General Cooke Commandant.

A correspondent in the Toronto *Globe* says: The Sault is, I think, the largest one in the world, except the Suez. The locks hold three large vessels and a tug, and they can be got through in less than an hour. A large number of vessels have passed since I have been here, the tug taking them up to Whisky Bay and down to the lake, respectively. The master, Mr. Carleton, has held his office some years.

A military force is stationed here, consisting of about one hundred men. The barracks are two-story buildings, painted white, and have a very pretty effect. On the grass ground in front are four cannon, and a sentry can be seen walking up and down. It is here that General Cook, commandant of the district, is now stopping. Several wharves in different stages of decay lie in front of the warehouses, and some miserable sheds, surrounded by half-breeds and negroes, line the shore.

On the Canadian side the houses are not so numerous; but there is an excellent wharf, which at the present moment is a scene of considerable activity. There are some admirable buildings in the village, which is the leading place in the district of Algoma. Mr. Simpson has a fine house, looking on the river, and the court-house, jail, custom-house, etc., are all handsome structures, built of stone. The country lying at the back is poorly settled, but is good land. It is covered with thick undergrowth, and along the shore, for half a mile inland, are large boulders of various stones, granite, gneiss, etc., showing that the place must have been under water at one time. The place has, of course, assumed quite a lively air, in consequence of the troops.

ST. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

The Proposed Canonization of the Discoverer of America.

The Paris *Monde* publishes the following:—The Italian journal, the *Stendardo Cattolica*, at Genoa, states that fresh steps are being taken at Rome to get the canonization of Christopher Columbus agreed to. It may be remembered that, so far back as 1865, two laymen in France and Italy simultaneously, though not in concert, addressed the same demand to the Holy See. In the following year, the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, Mgr. Donnet, in whose metropolitan jurisdiction are found the French Antilles, prayed the Pope to lend a favorable ear to the above petitions. Spain, in its turn, took the matter up, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Burgos fully joined in the prayer of his French colleague. It has been objected that this subject could not be introduced without violating the rules wisely laid down by Pope Benedict XIV. But this exception—which would be necessarily unique in the history of the Church, since there are no more new worlds to discover and subject to the Gospel—seems justified by the noble character of the man for whom the honor of being placed upon Catholic altars is solicited. It is certain, too, that Christopher Columbus possessed, in an eminent degree, all the Christian virtues. Bottero, who was secretary to St. Carlo Borromeo, gathered, during his two visits to Spain, some very important evidence as to his temperance, modesty, love of prayer, and his horror of all that is dishonorable in the sight of God.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·34 | MOON SETS..... 8·36
SUN SETS..... 7·21 | HIGH WATER..... 2·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'ter	Liverpool	New York	May	14
Parana	London	New York	May	14
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v B.	May	17
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	May	17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	May	18
France	Liverpool	New York	May	18
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	May	19
Hannover	Bremen	New York	May	19
England	Liverpool	New York	May	21
China	Liverpool	New York	May	21
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	May	21
Silesia	Havre	New York	May	21

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May	31
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	May	31
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June	1
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June	1
Russia	New York	Liverpool	June	1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June	2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	June	2
India	New York	Glasgow	June	4
Union	New York	Bremen	June	4
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June	4
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	June	8
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	June	8
Hanover	New York	Bremen	June	9
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	June	11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June	11
Parana	New York	London	June	11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	June	14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June	2
City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	June	2
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	June	3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June	4
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	June	4
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	June	4
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	June	10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr E. S. Conant, Gerrish, Gloucester, Mass., Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 54 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Left schr Harry Lee, loading for Philadelphia. 28th inst., off Lookout, spoke schr Lily, from New York for Charleston; 29th inst., 40 miles north of Hatteras, passed ship Britannia, from Callao for New York; 30th inst., saw schooner ashore on Joe Flogger, masts standing and decks under water; off Brandywine Light, saw a British bark at anchor, bound up; off Fourteen Feet Bank, a bark at anchor, bound up; off the Buoy on the Middle, a light bark at anchor, bound up; also, schrs Ephraim and Anna and J. W. Hall, both loaded, coming up; off Morris Liston's, bark Starlight, from Matanzas, at anchor.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. G. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 31.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

P. G. Fessler, with lumber to Gill & Lukens.
Wm. M. Floyd, with lumber, for Princeton, N. J.
G. W. Larmour, with lumber, for Jersey City.
Theodore Buck, with lumber, for Delaware City.
Capitola, with lumber, for Elkton, Md.
Two Delaware and Hudson boats, with coal, for New York.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 30.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

A. C. Conde, with grain, for New Brunswick.

S. A. Tanner, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 30.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Great Eastern; Mich. Childs; Black Diamond; Catherine Terrence; M. Hennessey; W. T. Blessing; D. R. Graves; G. R. Burritt; Sary Gamp; Enterprise; C. A. Silliman; G. W. Bridgeman; A. V. Joslin; Ruse; and O. L. Tinns, all with coal for New York.

L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., May 30.—The steamtug America reports the bark City of Hamilton and schr Maggie D. Marston as having passed in at 6 P. M. yesterday.

The America spoke the New York pilot boat Charlotte Webb at 9 A. M. yesterday 15 miles SE. of Cape Henlopen. She had put out all her pilots on Thursday last. Also saw New York pilot boat No. 22 and another New York pilot boat unknown, all having been blown to southward in the late gale. The America also passed a brig off the Capes, with mainmasthead gone.

The schr Version, of Machias, Me., is on Joe Flogger with deck under water at low tide; no one on board. Passed in this morning early, a bark, brig, and two schooners. The bark Hermanos, brigs Lucy W. Snow and Enterprise have passed out, with nearly all the fleet reported at the Breakwater on Saturday. Wind light from S.SE. Thermometer 70.

Later—The bark Ocean is lying abreast the Gap. A bark, with her mizzentop gone, passed in at 3·30. A large ship is coming around the hill. In the harbor, 18 schooners and steamer America. The new pilot boat Thomas Howard arrived this morning.

Wind S.SE. Thermometer, 71.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, from Liverpool 8th inst. for Philadelphia, was spoken 11th, off the Saltees.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston 27th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 296 bales cotton, 96 tcs. rice, 289 bbls. rosin, 117 bales domestics, 129 tons phosphate rock, 37 bbls. potatoes, 36 crates cabbages, and 23 boxes beans and sundries.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamships Volunteer, Jones, and Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 28th inst.

Bark Emil, Christoffers, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, called off Dublin 13th inst. to land the crew of the Faugh-a-Ballagh, of Workington, foundered at sea.

Bark F. Reck, Denker, hence for Bremen, was off South Foreland 16th inst.

Bark Adelaide, Lobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fowey 16th inst.

Brig Sir Robert Napier, Hodge, hence, at Gravesend 17th inst.

Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, at Fall River 27th inst. from Galveston.

Schr C. S. Dyer, Blaisdell, hence, at Portland 27th instant.

Schr Arthur Burton, Frohock, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Geo. H. Bent, Smith, cleared at Boston 28th inst., for Camden, N. J.

Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 27th inst.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, hence, at Norwich 27th instant.

Schr Mary, Gilchrist, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 20th inst.

Schr C. S. Edwards, of Philadelphia, was at anchor at Dutch Island harbor A. M. 28th inst.

Schrs Minquas, Heany, for Providence, and Helen Mar, Brightman, for New Haven, both from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 28th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr S. R. Thomas, of Middletown, Ct., ashore at Lewes, Del., registers 197 tons, and was built in 1865, at Haddam, Ct.

Schr J. E. Simmons, of Camden, N. J., driven ashore below Cape Henlopen, was 242 tons register, and built at Port Richmond, Pa., in 1864.

The Coast Wrecking Co. have despatched their schr Competitor, Capt. Burns, from New York, to the assistance of the schr Thomas Borden, ashore in Lewes harbor.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Canadian Government has given notice that from the 15th of April, 1870, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Point Tupper (Stapleton Point), south point of Ship Harbor, Cape Breton Island.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 44 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather should be seen from the northern entrance of the Gut of Canso, which is seven miles distant, and from the south (in consequence of the intervention of the land), about three miles.

The tower is square, twenty-four feet high, and painted white. It stands 117 feet from the extremity of the point, and its position is in latitude 45 degrees 36 minutes 40 seconds N., longitude 61 degrees 22 min. west from Greenwich.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$400,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$416,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
95,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	83,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,600 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
16,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	223,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS... 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

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WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..... $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
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JACOB E. PETERSON, Asst. Sec'y. See star

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,45[illegible]
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,[illegible]
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,[illegible]
Cash in Bank and Office	247,69[illegible]
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,19[illegible]
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,90[illegible]
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brock,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
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FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. B. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
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CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ASSETS $200,000.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

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Abram Rex,	Charles H. Stokes.

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 23§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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TOWER CLOCKS.
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EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
COMMENCING JUNE 6.
RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING,
First time in this city, in English, of Adam's Comic Opera,
POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
Full strength of the troupe in the cast.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7,
BENEFIT OF MR. S. BEHRENS.
Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, the
HUGUENOTS.
Wednesday—BENEFIT OF A. S. PENNOYER,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
First appearance in Philadelphia of
MISS EMMA ROWSON.
Friday—Complimentary Benefit of
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.
LURLINE.
Box sheets open Thursday, June 2, at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Reserved Seats, $1. 5 30

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 31,
Second Night of the World-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his exquisitely beautiful impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE; OR,
THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Received everywhere by large and brilliant audiences with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
RI

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

THE passage of the Irish Land bill, by the British House of Commons yesterday, is announced by a cable telegram. The adoption of this tardy and partial measure of relief in the midst of the Fenian agitation in this country is another confession of English statesmen that they are at last recognizing the danger of driving Irishmen from their native land by a cruelly unjust policy, and that fear is combining with a newly-awakened sense of justice and humanity to enforce a partial reform. Nothing can be more iniquitous than the land system which has hitherto prevailed in Ireland, and it reflects lasting discredit and disgrace upon the Englishmen who invented and perpetuated it. Two centuries ago they confiscated the property of the ancient Irish landowners, and to this day the bulk of the Irish people still regard this transfer of title as a shameful wrong, the remembrance of which has been constantly kept alive and embittered by the tyrannical and heartless manner in which the new landlords have used their power. The Irish people are essentially agricultural. They were compelled to be so by acts of Parliament and exercises of monarchial authority which were prompted by the jealousy of British manufacturers. The total number of factory hands in the whole country is but little more than 60,000, and the people are obliged to import nearly all their supplies of manufactured goods from England. Thus doomed to agriculture, the ownership of the land, which consists of about 20,000,000 acres, divided into about 600,000 farms, is vested in 8450 men. No pains have been spared to intensify the evils which would naturally result from such a distribution of ownership and occupancy. The landowners are nearly all Protestants and the tenants nearly all Catholics, so that religious difficulties and differences embitter the relations of these parties. Many of the landlords are absentees, who uniformly expend in foreign countries the whole revenue derived from the rents of their estates, and thus continually drain Ireland of her resources. But even these evils are not the worst the people have been compelled to endure. Contrary to the practice of all enlightened countries, the Irish practical farmers have been treated heretofore as tenants at will, who were not allowed to acquire any rights of ownership in their leases or their improvements, and who were therefore constantly at the mercy of capricious landlords and heartless agents. As a result of this system wholesale evictions of the most infamous character have repeatedly occurred. All incentives to an improvement of the land have been destroyed, and a host of causes have been set in operation which find their legitimate effects in the terrible famine of 1846, in Irish poverty, indignation, and rebellion, and in the decline of the Irish population from 8,174,000 in 1841 to 5,700,000 in 1861. From the most of these evils one part of Ireland, Ulster, has been comparatively free. She has prospered while other parts of the country, which are naturally more fertile, have sunk deeper and deeper in the dregs of poverty. The main cause of this contrast is now believed to consist in the fact that in Ulster a custom has uniformly prevailed of permitting the tenant to acquire ownership in his improvements and his lease. He could not be ejected arbitrarily. If he wished to abandon his farm, he had a recognized privilege of selling his right of occupancy for the best price he could obtain. This right of occupancy, provided the rent was paid, is frequently worth from fifty to one hundred dollars, and its existence served at once to assure the landlord of his rent and to stimulate the tenant to an improvement of the land.

The leading idea of Mr. Gladstone's bill, which has just been adopted, is to extend this Ulster system to every portion of Ireland, and its details establish the machinery for practically enforcing this idea, as well as financial facilities for the transfer, purchase, and improvement of land. The British Government, which has done so much to impoverish and oppress the people, now proposes to make a slight exertion and to assume some responsibilities in their behalf. While it deserves credit for taking a step in the right direction, it remains to be seen how efficient the new measure will prove in undoing the work of centuries of wrong. Mr. Gladstone has made a good beginning, however, and as the Land bill follows closely on the heels of the Church bill, he is fairly entitled to great credit for his vigorous efforts to do partial justice to an oppressed people.

THE FENIANS AFTER O'NEILL.

THE great Fenian chieftain General O'Neill is in exceedingly bad odor just at the present moment with the rank and file of the Fenian army. The arrest by the civil officers of a general while engaged in leading his troops upon the field of battle has, to say the least, something suspicious about it, and it is boldly charged not only that O'Neill is a coward, but that he deliberately betrayed the cause of Irish liberty. The curses bestowed upon the ONeill are both loud and deep, and many of his late companions-in-arms do not hesitate to threaten his life if any opportunity presents itself after he is released from the custody of the United States authorities, in which event the last state of O'Neill will be worse than the first. Independently of his suspicious and cowardly behavior, the Fenians also charge that General O'Neill has in his possession a large amount of money collected from the hard earnings of Irish laborers, which it is suspected that he purposes to appropriate to his own use. This is more than likely, and it only proves the truth of what half the newspapers in the country have said from the first about this whole miserable business. It is perfectly clear to the unprejudiced mind that the various raids against Canada have only been attempted for the sake of stimulating contributions, and that the amount expended from the Fenian treasury for arms and munitions of war is very limited indeed in comparison with what goes into the pockets of such lazy and good-for-nothing vagabonds as O'Neill, who live and grow rich upon the credulity and folly of their fellow-countrymen. It is scarcely to be expected that the Irish laborers will need the good advice that is given them and hold fast to their hard earnings, but it is possible that with the practical experience they now have of the kind of men who are at the head of the Fenian movement, they will have wisdom enough not to be fooled again, in the same manner at least. The Irish certainly have good cause to hate England, but it is obvious to any but genuine Hibernians that the way to liberate Ireland is not through Canada, and they ought to know by this time that engaging in annual raids against the Kanucks is not the way to secure either the sympathy or support of the people of the United States, without which they can assuredly do nothing, at least with this country as a base of operations.

THE INVITATION TO THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

THE refusal of Mayor Fox to sanction an official tender of the hospitalities of the city of Philadelphia to the 7th New York Regiment excited an amount of indignation in "the metropolis" that was entirely disproportionate to the occasion. The 7th Regiment is the pet of New York, and although its performances upon the gory plain of battle have not been such as to entitle it to any very marked consideration, it is apparently impossible for the New Yorkers to conceive a state of civilization so much behind the age, in a place not one hundred miles from "the metropolis," that its citizens are not inspired with an admiration of the 7th equal to theirs, and their scorn of Philadelphia is consequently expressed in no very measured terms. It is to be hoped that the wounded pride of New York will be, in some measure at least, satisfied with the very cordial invitation extended to the 7th Regiment to partake of the hospitalities of Philadelphia by a number of prominent citizens, with Mayor Fox at their head. There is always a willingness in this city to receive with cordiality any distinguished military organization, even if it did not win laurels at the cannon's mouth, and the 7th Regiment, if it accept this invitation, will certainly have no cause to complain of a want of heartiness in its welcome. An invitation of this kind, however, is something different from what was at first proposed, and the course of Mayor Fox in vetoing the proposition to entertain the 7th Regiment at the expense of the city was based upon such sufficient grounds as to meet with the approval of all classes of our citizens, except a few persons who felt themselves immediately interested, and as to leave no reasonable cause for complaint for any one. It is not proper that this city should be called upon to pay for the entertainment of the New York 7th or any other regiment, except under very extraordinary circumstances, such as do not exist in the present instance, but it is proper that our private citizens should provide such entertainment if they think there is occasion for it. We therefore hope that the 7th Regiment will visit Philadelphia, and that its members will enjoy themselves so well during their stay in this city that they will have no occasion to regret the absence of any official formalities that might have attended a reception on the part of the municipal government.

BY a telegraphic despatch in another column it will be seen that the President has signed the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. The country is to be congratulated on the fact that this great work will now be carried on in spite of the factious opposition of a few malcontents who endeavored to oppose it. The work of building the road will be prosecuted with as much rapidity as possible, and in a very few years the nation will rejoice in another great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESWELL has submitted to the Senate, in response to a resolution of inquiry from that body, some valuable statistics in connection with the postal service of the United States. Mr. Creswell says that the number of letters can only be approximately estimated on the amount of letter postage collected in money, the amount of postage stamps sold, and a reasonable estimate for free matter. The number of letters delivered in the United States during the fiscal year 1868 was estimated at 488,000,000. Mr. Creswell's predecessor, in his annual report of that year, estimated the whole number of letters at 720,000,000, which estimate he has been unable to verify by reliable data, and consider excessive, as shown by the fact that the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, where the single rate of postage is only one penny—two cents—and the postage receipts five millions of dollars per annum greater than in the United States, was officially reported for the calendar year 1867 at only 774,831,000. The number of stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers sold, and the value thereof, as stated in the last four annual reports of this department, were as follows:—

Year.	*Number.*	*Value.*
1866	386,329,050	$11,988,668 25
1867	434,686,255	13,401,963 00
1868	459,865,150	13,863,124 00
1869	502,722,560	15,078,961 50

During the last five years the number and annual increase of the letters exchanged with foreign countries (exclusive of the British North American provinces, of which no account is taken) have been as follows:—

Year.	*Number.*	*Increase.*
1865	7,401,705	377,175
1866	9,430,566	2,028,961
1867	10,298,224	867,668
1868	11,128,852	830,298
1869	12,596,654	1,468,132

In the following statement a comparison is given between the postal service of the United States and that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:—

	United States, year ending June 30, 1868.	*United Kingdom, year ending Dec. 31, 1867.*
Population (estimated)	40,092,356	30,305,234
Number of letters delivered (estimated)	488,000,000	774,831,000
Number of letters to each person	12	26
Gross revenue	$16,232,148	$23,341,070
Amount of revenue to each person of aggregate population	40 cents.	77 cents.

—A Savannah jury brought in a sealed verdict a few days ago, the envelope bearing the indorsement:—"The business of court could be expedited by the attorneys being prepared before the cases are called, and not having to study them during the progress of the trial, by which the jury, witnesses, and judge are all put to inconvenience."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Brown Melton Vest, Blouse, and Garibaldi Suits.

Light Grey Melton Vest, Blouse, and Garibaldi Suits.

Blue Cloth Vest Suits (Open Bottom or Zouave Pants).

Blue Cloth Blouse Suits (Open Bottom or Zouave Pants).

Grey Cass. Vest and Blouse Suits, Zouave.

Dark Cass. Vest and Blouse Suits, Open Bottom Pants.

Cheviot Vest Suits.

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

FINE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

818 & 820

CHESNUT

ST.

☞ GRAND MUSICAL CELEBRATION.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 2, 1870.

AN ADDRESS
BY
RALPH WELLS,
Of New York.

The Exercises will be participated in by other eminent Sunday School workers.
No effort has been spared to make the Musical Programme exceedingly attractive.

CHORUSES BY THE ENTIRE SCHOOL,
Assisted by
"THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHOIR"
Of the Church,
Accompanied by HERRMANN'S Celebrated
"SATTERLEE BAND."

SOLOS BY
MRS. J. SCHIMPF.....Soprano.
W. A. BRISCOE.....Tenor.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.

Overture.....Stradella
SATTERLEE BAND.
PRAYER, by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ.
Chorus—"Our Greeting."
Solo—"Come into the Garden, Maud".....Balfe
W. A. BRISCOE.
Semi-Chorus and Chorus—"To Jesus I will Go".....Doane
Chorus—"Come to the Fountain".....Sherwin
Solo—"Angel's Whisper".....Lover
MRS. J. SCHIMPF.
Duett and Chorus—"The Beautiful Shepherd".....Evans

PART SECOND.
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.
Semi-Chorus and Chorus.....Lowry
"Gone to the Grave are Our Loved Ones."
ADDRESS BY
RALPH WELLS, ESQ.,
Of New York.
Subject—"MY DUTY TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL."
Chant.....
YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHOIR.

PART THIRD.
Selections from Nabuco,
SATTERLEE BAND.
Chorus—"Away to the Meadows".....G. F. Root
(From the Cantata of the "Haymakers.")
Solo—"Robin Adair."
W. A. BRISCOE.
Chorus—"Holy! Holy! is the Lord".....Bradbury
Solo—"What will You Do, Love?".....Lover
MRS. J. SCHIMPF.
Chorus—"Winter's Delights".....Cooke
Duett—"See the Pale Moon".....Campana
MRS. SCHIMPF AND MR. BRISCOE.
Chorus—"Praise Him".....C. Allen

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
Family Circle.....Twenty-five Cents.
Doors open at Seven o'clock. Exercises to commence at Eight o'clock.
The Grand Steck & Co. Piano is furnished by Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street 5 30 4t

☞ HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO OF
"THE MESSIAH"
will be performed, in honor of the
PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 31,
by the
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
assisted by the following eminent solo talent:—
MISS H. M. ALEXANDER, Soprano.
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto, (of New York, Pupil of Madame Viardot Garcia).
MR. JACOB GRAF, Tenor.
MR. H. R. BARNHURST, Basso.
MR. W. W. GILCHRIST, Basso.
CONDUCTOR.....PROF. L. ENGELKE.
Tickets for sale at J. E. GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy Box-Office TUESDAY EVENING. 5 30 2t

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,
100 PIANOS,
new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.,'
and other PIANOS
ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
world-renowned,
ONLY AT GOULD'S. 55 thstu 2mrp

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES
(Opposite U. S. Mint).
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
with a collection of Paintings by
T. BUCHANAN READ,
and other American Artists, from private Galleries.
CLOSING DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION.
The Poem recited at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
Admission.....25 cents
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 5 23 6t

☞ THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH the ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH design holding a Fruit and Floral Festival, on the evenings of June 1, 2, and 3, in the new church edifice, S. E. corner of ARCH and BROAD Streets. Proceeds in aid of the fund to furnish the church.
MUSIC. REFRESHMENTS. FLOWERS.
Tickets for either one of the evenings, 25 cents; for the three, 50 cents, to be had at the door.
Entrance at the chapel building, Broad street, below Arch. 5 31 4t*

☞ A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL BE held at CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, on June 2 and 3, from 4 till 10 P. M., in aid of "INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN." The blind will be present pursuing their usual work. Fine music, instrumental and vocal. Donations of fruit, flowers, cakes, and confectionery will be gratefully received at the hall. 5 31 3t

POLITICAL.

☞ 4TH CONGRESSIONAL 4TH

The Republican Citizens of the district favorable to the re-election of Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, the CHAMPION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, will meet at GREEN HILL HALL, corner SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
The meeting will be addressed by the following eminent speakers:—
Dr. William Elder, Captain George W. Carry,
James Neill, Esq., William Nicholson, Esq.,
Major A. R. Calhoun, Henry Davis, Esq.
By order of the Executive Committee.
5 31 3t* WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Chairman.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
F. T. WALTON,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CLOTHING.

The Great Puzzle of the Curious is
How Can R. & W. Afford
Those Ten Dollar Suits
AT SUCH A LOW FIGURE AS
$10?

Ah! That is the mystery! Come and see for yourselves!
Everybody who looks at those $10 suits buys one
JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT,
And everybody is astonished to find what a good bargain he got.
STRONG, WELL FITTING, and ELEGANT.
Come and view the Ten Dollar Suits at the
ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

Very Rich Silk Figured Grenadines.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have opened this morning a lot of the richest FIGURED SILK GRENADINES that have been offered this season, for sale at less than the cost of importation.
BLACK IRON BAREGES, 37½.
SILK AND WOOL HERNANIES.
ALL-WOOL HERNANIES.
ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
ORGANDY AND LAWN ROBES.
FRENCH FIGURED PERCALES.
PERCALE ROBES.
Summer Silks. Japanese Silks, Summer Robes.

CHOCOLATE, BUFF AND BROWN
Linens and Grass Cloths,
FOR LADIES' SUITS AND TRAVELLING DRESSES

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have just received and opened this morning a fresh supply of these DESIRABLE GOODS,
At Prices Ranging from 25 cents a yard up.

Black Lace Sacques and Points,
Of our own importation.
WHITE LACE POINTS.
BLACK LACE POINTS.
WHITE GRENADINE SHAWLS.
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
SEA-SIDE SHAWLS,
STRIPE SHAWLS, of various textures.
BAREGE AND LLAMA SHAWLS.
THE BEDOUIN MANTLES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR HEIRS.—Advice and information given free. If you have any kind of claim against the Government of the United States, write to or call at once upon R. S. LEAGUE & CO., the General Collection Agency, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

1000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS
At Half the Former Prices.
The largest stock of new and elegant goods we have ever offered at such low prices.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

ELEGANT PIQUES,
Embroideries and White Goods.
A new and large assortment of Desirable Goods at extremely low prices.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
First-class Linens,
LINEN GOODS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc.,
Less than the cost of Importation.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

UNSHRINKABLE
CAUZE AND EMBROIDERED
Summer Flannels, Blankets, Etc., Etc.
All-wool Gauze Flannel, 7-8 and 4-4 wide.
Zephyr Gauze Flannel, 7-8 and 4-4 wide.
Domet Gauze Flannel, 7-8 and 4-4 wide.
All-wool thin Summer Flannel.
Fine Opera Sacque Flannels, all colors.
Embroidered Flannels, manufactured expressly for our sales.
Plaid and Striped Flannels, for seaside.
Bathing Flannels, blue, crimson, grey.
Also, Gauze and Summer Blankets, of the very finest qualities, at the manufacturers' reduced prices.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
1008 CHESNUT STREET,
5 28 stuths4t PHILADELPHIA.

1870.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Positive and Peremptory Sale for the Next Sixty Days
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains
IN DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS,
BEST KID GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., Etc. Etc.,
DOMESTICS of every make and quality.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 8 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,
And every variety of
Seasonable Dress Goods
AT PRICES WHICH WILL
Defy Competition.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 2m

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 23 AND 361 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millin Crape Veils, etc.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 3t* N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE GROCERIES.
Families preparing for their country residences can find a fresh supply of the
Finest Quality of Groceries
From which to make their selections.
Goods carefully packed and delivered free of charge to the depots anywhere in the city.
All goods warranted, and sold in unbroken packages at the lowest wholesale price.

Our New Crop Green and Black Teas and Old Coffees
Are as fine as we ever offered to the public.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER,
FRESH IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc. Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABLISHMENT
JOHN BOWER & CO.
CURERS OF SUPERIOR
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

ALPINE SAUCE—PREPARED BY AN OLD caterer, pure, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SELSER & BRO., No. 30 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia. 5 2 1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS
PUBLISHED BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.
DAISY'S COMPANIONS; or, Scenes from Child Life. By the author of "Grandmamma's Nest." A most charming story of a charming little girl. 18mo, half bound. 55 cents; muslin, 60 cents.
SNARLY OR SHARLY; the first number of the Hickory Series. By the author of "The Leighton Children," etc. 18mo, 40 and 45 cents.
ALLIE MORE'S LESSON. 18mo, 17 and 22 cents.
For sale at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
5 31 tuths6t

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,
TRADE MARK.
Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
Exclusively of their own importation,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
4 12 tus3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET.
5 7 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. 1 3 1

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson appeared last night as "Rip Van Winkle." Many of this actor's admirers are inquiring why he never, even for the sake of variety, gives "Rip" the go-by for a few nights, and tries some of the fine old comedy and farce characters in which he was once so famous, if only for the purpose of finding out whether he has not become so much Rip Van Winkleized that he has forgotten how to play them. A sufficient answer to this query could be found in the immense audience that crowded the Walnut last evening in spite of the dismal weather. "Rip" produces a rich return of both profit and honor, and so long as the public engage in a scramble for seats when he is on the boards, it is perhaps scarcely worth while to run the risk of causing a falling off in the receipts for the sake of doing "Diggory," "Dr. Pangloss," "Tobias Shortcut," or "Woodcock." It would be a gratification, however, to many of Mr. Jefferson's admirers if he would at least give a short lively farce every evening after the main attraction has been disposed of, if only to show the playgoing public of the present day what he is able to do in that line.

With regard to Mr. Jefferson's personation of "Rip Van Winkle," it is not necessary that we should make any extended remarks. It has been criticized so often that the public are probably tired of reading about it, even if they are not tired of seeing it; and in despair of being able to originate any new ideas with regard to it, it need only be said that Mr. Jefferson acted the part last evening with all his accustomed skill, and amid the smiles and tears of an audience that filled the house from parquet to dome.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening as "Dr. Savage" in his own comedy of *Playing with Fire*.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety entertainment is announced for this evening.

THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE will open on Monday next at the Academy of Music, with Adam's comic opera of *The Postilion of Lonjumeau*.

On Tuesday Meyerbeer's opera of *The Huguenots* will be given for the benefit of Mr. S. Behrens, the musical director. This great opera has not been performed in this city for several years, and it has never been given in English. Since the Richings troupe have added it to their repertoire, they have performed it with great success in several cities; and as unusual care will be bestowed upon its production in this city, a very fine entertainment may be expected. Mr. Behrens is so well known and so highly esteemed in this city that with such a benefit bill he can surely expect a crowded house.

The sale of seats for the season will commence on Thursday at Boner's, No. 1102 Chestnut street. The tickets for Mr. Behren's benefit will be ready to-day.

AMATEUR DRAWING-ROOM CONCERT.—The entertainment given at this charming little place last evening "for the benefit of an invalid lady" was in all respects a grand success, the house being filled with a highly fashionable and intellectual audience. The performance consisted of a grand vocal and instrumental concert, the following distinguished artists having kindly proffered their services:—

Miss Pauline Nininger, soprano, pupil of Professor Ettore Barili; Miss Caroline McCaffrey, contralto; Mr. Thomas Burke, tenor; Mr. ——, baritone; Mr. Henry G. Thunder, pianist; Mr. William Stoll, violinist, and Mr. William G. Dietrich, accompanist. The piano used for the occasion was "the Weber Grand Piano," from the warerooms of J. A. Getze, No 1102 Chesnut street. It was admirably handled by Professors Thunder and Dietrich.

The introductory violin solo, "Fantaisie la Favorite," by Mr. William Stoll, was neatly rendered, but lacked the essentials of an eminently satisfactory performance. His "Polonaise" was decidedly better, and was given with the true spirit of an artist. The solo, "The Way to Paradise," by Miss Caroline McCaffrey, was touchingly rendered. Her voice is truly exquisite and enunciation perfect. In the duet, "Nella Vallea," she displayed both artistic execution and expression. This was followed by the descriptive ballad of "The Storm," than which nothing could have been more acceptable, if we except her plaintive ballad of "God bless you," that elicited rapturous applause. The *debut* of Miss Pauline Nininger was the notable event of the evening. She is quite youthful, and dressed with exceeding good taste. Her voice is a pure soprano, and in the rendition of the "Grand Waltz" and "Cavatina," from *Traviata* she displayed the most careful and artistic cultivation. We omen most favorably of this young lady's career, and predict that she will in future fairly rival some of our most distinguished cantatrices. Her accompanist was Signor Barili.

Mr. —— and Mr. Thomas Burke were very acceptable and acquitted themselves artistically. Mr. Thunder's piano solos were deservedly applauded for their artistic execution, and the accompaniments of Mr. Dietrich to the several solos, vocal and instrumental, all that could have been desired. We noticed that Miss Pauline Nininger and Miss Caroline McCaffrey were the recipients of two magnificent bouquets, which were worthily bestowed and gracefully received. The audience retired about ten o'clock, both gratified and charmed with the entire entertainment, which doubtless conferred a similar pleasure on the worthy *beneficiare*.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST *elsewhere. Full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser in all respects, or the garments cheerfully exchanged, or money refunded if preferred. Our stock of* READY-MADE CLOTHING *Of all kinds and sizes is unequalled in Philadelphia for style, make and fit, durability and general excellence.*

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOODS DIRECT FROM EUROPE CHEAP.—GEORGE GAY will sail for Europe on the "City of Washington" June 18, and will execute any orders intrusted to him in England, France, or Germany, promptly, and for a small commission.

Orders may be left at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, until the 17th of June.

The present stock must closed out to make room for fall importations, and are offered at less than old gold prices.

Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. The stock of fancy goods is offered at a still greater discount from former prices.

Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$38 00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets, 97 pieces	9 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, cups with handles	3 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
Best Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	65
Table Goblets, per dozen	1 00

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to the transportation office free of charge and *insured* against breakage to destination.

Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

MOTHERS, during your child's second summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

THE LADIES ARE IN RAPTURES at the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. This grand discovery enables them to shake their ringlets at the frosting hand of time in defiance. Free from any sediment, it rapidly darkens the grayest heads. Sold by all druggists and fancy good dealers.

IN ORDER.—

SEER SUCKER SUITS.

A splendid assortment Real India Seer Suckers, At No. 824 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash, Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

THE FACTS AS THEY ARE

Improved.	We began in 1864 to make improvements in the style and make of Ready-made Clothing, and continued to do so, introducing new styles and ideas every year, so that the entire character of the business is now vastly better and totally different from the system of older houses.
What Customers Want	Our first idea is to learn exactly what the customer wants, and, instead of persuading him to buy what may be most conveniently at hand, we take the utmost pains to meet HIS wishes.
Size 66x180 feet, 6 stories.	The Building we occupy is the most convenient, largest and best adapted for the business of any in Philadelphia.
140 Windows.	Customers can see what they are buying, our establishment being on the corner of three large streets (Market, Sixth and Minor street). Abundant light is offered from all directions. A light store is far better for customers than a dark one.
The Large Purchase.	Merchants know that our sales are larger than those of any other house in Philadelphia in our line; hence we have to buy larger quantities of goods, and so get them at lower prices. Buying cheapest, we can sell cheapest.
Inspection.	We closely examine every inch of goods that comes into our Establishment, invariably rejecting all imperfect, moth-eaten, and tender fabrics.
A Great Saving.	The time wasted in looking over the stocks of a dozen stores can be avoided, for, under one roof, we offer for sale an assortment equal in variety and extent to that embraced by a score of the ordinary houses.
Fresh Goods.	We have 1000 hands employed in the manufacture of Clothing, who are constantly making up stock to take the place of that daily sold; this gives our customers new and fresh goods to make selections from.
Custom Department.	It is an undisputed fact that this Department (a large Hall on our second floor, fronting on Minor street) has nothing in Philadelphia to equal it. We have here concentrated the best skill and workmanship, and those who prefer Clothing made to order really have advantages they do not receive elsewhere.
Deductions.	DEDUCTIONS. From all of the above we deduce this one fact, that Oak Hall has ALL the advantages of any other Clothing Establishment in the city, and, in addition, these:—

1st.—A firm composed of young men of the present generation, fully in sympathy with the tastes of the day.

2d.—An insight into the WANTS OF THE PEOPLE, and an ENTERPRISE to meet these wants, which, in ten years, has placed Oak Hall in a position not always attained in an experience of twenty-five years.

3d.—A building BETTER LOCATED, BETTER LIGHTED, BETTER ADAPTED, and newer in all its appointments.

4th.—Workmen, especially Cutters, who are not only from among the best and most experienced, but are artists in their professions, and couple with good work a STYLISHNESS in which Philadelphia Tailoring has been particularly deficient.

☞ It is the liberal patronage with which we have been favored that has enabled us to offer the UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES, and this patronage continued and extended will MULTIPLY advantages, which we divide between our customers and ourselves.

A visit to Oak Hall will PROVE every fact above stated.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

HARTSHORNE—SHAFFER.—On the 29th instant, by Rev. John O'Neill, WILLIAM HARTSHORNE to Miss LIZZIE M., daughter of John W. Shaffer, all of Hestonville, Philadelphia county.

SMITH—HERRINGTON.—On May 22, by Rev. Jacob Weidman, Mr. MORGAN S. SMITH to Miss JENNIE E. HERRINGTON, both of Bristol, Bucks county, Pa.

DIED.

CLARKE.—On the morning of the 31st instant, MARY BRADFORD, wife of E. Bradford Clarke, and daughter of Simon Colton, Esq.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

DONOHUE.—On the 29th instant, HUGH DONOHUE, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Charles Carroll, No. 2, and the Bishop Neumann Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, rear of No. 2414 Hamilton street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FEASTER.—On the 29th instant, PAUL FEASTER, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2147 Lombard street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LODGE.—On the 30th instant, WILLIAM H. LODGE, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Globe Steam Fire Engine Company; Purity Lodge, No. 325, I. O. of O. F.; Pequod Tribe, No. 18, I. O. of R. M., and the Unknown Assembly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 528 Master street, on Friday, June 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WOOLSTON.—On Monday, May 30, ANN READ, wife of Dr. Samuel Woolston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Vincentown, N. J., on Friday, June 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE ON THE PREMISES—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome Modern Residence and Furniture, No. 2323 Green street, lot 25 feet front, 164 feet deep.

On Monday morning, June 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Green street, below Twenty-fourth street, No. 2323, the lot containing in front on Green street 25 feet, and extending in depth 164 feet to a four-feet wide alley leading into Twenty-fourth street. The house contains thirteen rooms and is in excellent order throughout, having been remodeled for the present owner for his own occupancy; has the modern conveniences; low-down grate, marble vestibule, plate and stained glass in bay windows and vestibule doors, plate glass in French doors leading into circular verandah, dining-room and kitchen paneled, large bay windows in library, verandah to second story, conservatory, marble mantels in every room, etc., large terrace lawn, which is handsomely laid out and planted with choice shrubbery, evergreens, shade trees, grape vines, etc., arbor, trellis-work, etc. The above residence is finished in the best manner throughout, and is situate in one of the most desirable squares on Green street, being within two squares of the main entrance to the Park. The street has recently been laid with the Nicolson pavement.

Immediate possession. The present owner and occupant declining housekeeping on account of a death in the family. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. only.—Elegant Furniture. Immediately after the sale of the residence will be sold the elegant drawing, dining-room, and chamber furniture, made to order by Allen & Walton; also, fine French-plate mantel mirrors, fine-toned 7-octave piano-forte, made by Decker Bros., bronze ornaments, elegant Brussels and other carpets; china, glassware, etc. Full particulars in catalogues, issued five days previous to sale.

M THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 31 je 4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 439 Chesnut street, 5 30 tf

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

Secret Message from the President.

A Foreign Power Wants Samana

The Indian Tobacco Seizures.

The Commerce Bill Killed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sandwich Islands Treaty.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate shortly after 1 o'clock went into executive session to consider the question of ratifying the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Sumner, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, took the floor and is delivering a long speech in favor of the ratification. It is expected the subject will be up all day.

Samana Bay—Startling Rumor.

The Government has official information that a first-class European power, possessing only a few seaports, has offered to the Dominican Government two millions of dollars for the Bay of Samana, in case the treaty now pending between the United States and that Government is not ratified by the Senate.

The Fifteenth Amendment Bill.

The President to-day signed "The act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States and for other purposes."

The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given permission to Kolb, Hutchinson & Co., of San Francisco, and Williams and Hoven, of Connecticut, to send their steamer Alexander from San Francisco to the Seal islands, Alaska, to take the skins of last year's catch, now there, to San Francisco, where they will be subject to the orders of the Treasury Department.

The Indian Tobacco Seizure Case.

The following telegram, addressed to Commissioner Delano, dated Little Rock, Arkansas, May 30, has been received:—

The Indian tobacco seizure cases were decided on the 23d inst., at Van Buren, before his Honor Judge Henry C. Caldwell, and all the property seized is forfeited to the Government, and all the parties are indicted. The tobacco thieves are utterly crushed and the laws are triumphant. Judge Caldwell holds that the laws of Congress are paramount to any treaty, whether domestic or foreign, and that all the internal revenue laws relating to tobacco extend to all portions of the Indian Territory. The jury without leaving their seats found a verdict for the Government after instructions from the court. Have sent official letters. Accept my congratulations for the success of the administration.

JOHN MCDONALD,
Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

The Commerce Bill Killed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The House by a vote of 60 to 109 has refused to order Mr. Lynch's bill to a third reading under the rules. This insures its defeat. The President's private secretary has announced to the House his approval of the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment.

The San Domingo Treaty.

The President sent a secret message to the Senate to-day proposing amendments to the San Domingo Treaty, and also extending the time for the exchange of the ratifications to July 1.

National Holidays.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report a bill declaring Christmas, New Year's Day, July Fourth, and Thanksgiving Day, national holidays.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 115; nays, 59. The substitute offered by Mr. Lynch was amended by striking out, on the motion of Mr. Cox, the proviso allowing an equivalent for drawbacks where American materials are used, and by adding, on the motion of Mr. Reeves, the words "lead, copper, and copper sheeting."

The amendment of Mr. Schumaker to the second section, adding supplies necessary for repairs, was not adopted to the substitute, objection being made by Mr. Kelsey.

The substitute as amendment was agreed to, and the House then refused to order the bill to be engrossed and read a third time—yeas, 60; nays, 109. This, according to the rule, was a rejection of the bill.

Mr. Maynard moved to reconsider the vote, so as to have the bill recommitted.

Mr. Allison moved to lay that motion on the table.

The House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table—yeas, 72; nays, 92—and the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Maynard then moved to recommit the bill to the select committee, with power to report at any time. (Several members, "no! no!")

Mr. Brooks, of New York, remarked that that killed the bill for this session. (Several members, "that is what we mean to do!"

Mr. Randall suggested that it was killed already.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill was then recommitted to the select committee on the decline of American commerce.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Topeka.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—A Topeka, Kansas, despatch says:—A fire here yesterday morning destroyed the Topeka House, one of the principal hotels. The building and furniture are almost a total loss. Only partially insured.

The Suit Against General Sheridan.

In the United States Circuit Court on Saturday the case of Hyllis against Lieutenant General Sheridan and Major G. A. Page, for false imprisonment and illegal conversion of property, was decided in favor of the defendants. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Mayor Ellison, of Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—The Commissioners elected this morning gave certificates of election to H. K. Ellison as Mayor, and the rest of the conservative city ticket. The Republicans will contest the election before the Court. The policeman who assaulted Congressman Porter yesterday has been arrested and suspended from duty.

Decorating Confederate Graves.

The crowd at the National Cemetery yesterday was very large, and to-day Hollywood Cemetery is filled with persons decorating the graves of Confederate soldiers.

GLASS.

205 **GLASS.** 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.

For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by

BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 1mrp] 211

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUTbreak of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and was subsequently honorably discharged, whether he served for a short or long time.

It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the bounty can be obtained where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.

Call upon or write to the General Collection Agency, R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 3m]

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dim 7 26 thstulm

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guests Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, $3 50 per day and $21 per week for June and September. $4 per day and $25 per week for July and August, Coach from depot free. No Bar.

5 24 tuths3m JOHN MCMAKIN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

FOR SALE.

CAPE MAY CITY.
Lot on HUGHES Street. Most desirable situation on the Island. For sale by

W. M. GREINER,
5 31 3t No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.

D. T. PRATT,
5 30 20t No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—A MODERN RESIDENCE on STENTON Avenue, Germantown. Apply to OSCAR R. MYERS, Conveyancer,
5 21 3t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.

Address "W. H. C.," Box 1669 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 26 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent. Address J. B. OKIE,
5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

$550—TO LET—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, bath and all conveniences, No. 3620 BRIDGE Street, Mantua, via Vine street cars. Immediate possession. 4 25 6t*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE—To close an Estate—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—To Capitalists, Tanners, Coal and Lumber Dealers.—Gas Coal and Hemlock Timber Property, 4000 acres, known as the "Canoe Run Estate," located between Cameron and Emporium, Cameron county, Pa., on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which traverses the property, and at the terminus of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad, 110 miles from Buffalo, New York, and is also traversed by a branch of the Susquehanna river. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable tract of land, located at and near Emporium (the county town of Cameron county, Pennsylvania), consisting of about 4000 acres, underlaid with 18 feet of superior pure, workable, bituminous gas and steam coal (veins five feet, four feet, and three feet in thickness, now open for inspection), and is covered with a valuable growth of hemlock and other timber. There are also on the property superior saw and shingle mills, with all appliances for manufacturing lumber, built within a year, costing upward of $30,000. Sale absolute. For pamphlets, maps, and further particulars, apply to L. H. Simpson & Co., No. 42 Broadway, room No. 41, New York city, or at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 28 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of John Henry Weimann, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Ten Building Lots, Southwest corner of Twenty-first and Westmoreland streets, near the Tioga Station, on the Germantown Railroad, Twenty-eighth Ward. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All those ten contiguous lots of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Westmoreland streets, Twenty-eighth ward; each containing in front on Westmoreland street 20 feet, and extending in depth 112½ feet. They are near the Tioga Railroad Station.

No. 2. Also, all those four contiguous lots of ground, situate on the north side of Delaware street, which runs westward from Twenty-first street, between Allegheny and Westmoreland streets, beginning at the distance of 100 feet from the west side of Twenty-first street; containing together in front 80 feet, and in depth 112 feet 6 inches.

Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Norris streets. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Norris streets (being No. 2001 N. Twenty-second street); the lot containing in front on Twenty-second street 27 feet 9 inches, and in depth along Norris street 175 feet to a 50 feet wide street. The house is 22 feet front by 82 feet deep, contains 15 rooms, with every convenience; solid walnut stairway, washstands, marble vestibule, underground drainage, marble mantels, bell calls, etc. Immediate possession. $200 to be paid at time of sale.

M THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—MOTHERS and fathers whose sons were lost in the war, or who died after discharge of disease contracted in the service, are entitled to PENSIONS, if in any way dependent upon their sons for support. We recommend all who think they are entitled to call on ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, who will procure for them a Pension, or give any information, free of charge, relative to Back Pay, Bounty, Prize Money, etc.

REFRIGERATORS.

905 **MARKET STREET.**

WATER COOLERS,

$2 00	$5 00	$8 00
2 50	5 50	9 00
3 00	6 00	10 00
3 50	7 00	12 00
4 00	7 50	20 00

REFRIGERATORS,

$1 50	$12 00	$25 00
1 75	14 00	28 50
2 25	16 50	32 00
7 00	18 00	35 00
9 00	19 00	40 00
11 00	22 00	50 00

CREAM FREEZERS,

$2 00 TO $30 00

WALNUT BRACKETS.

CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
5 31 tuthfimrp No. 905 MARKET Street.

XL—ALL REFRIGERATORS ALWAYS RELIABLE.

The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.

Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.

3 24 thstu3m GEORGE W. NICKELS.

ICE.

1870. 1870.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.

OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadesphia.

OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER STREET.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1858 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY.
No. 717 WILLOW Street.

GOOD BOSTON ICE
AT MARKET RATES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHAS. S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING
JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., [5 7 stuth1m
JOHN R. CARPENTER, WM. E. FRAZER

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
3 30 60trp CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

FURNITURE, ETC.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE
AT
HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
$100,000 WORTH
AT
AUCTION PRICES.
All Warranted as First-class Goods.
CEO. J. HENKELS.
5 14 stuth1mrp

HOVER'S
Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER,
5 24 tuf6m No. 230 South SECOND Street, Philada

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

MATTINGS!
Great Variety, all widths, at all prices from 30 to 75 cents
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT
5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

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No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,
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CARRIAGES, ETC.

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WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
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New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

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BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
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WASHING MACHINES.

KING Washer saves Labor, saves Clothes, saves Time.
ITS economy, durability, and excellence is admitted.
NO household is replete without one; they are indispensable.
G

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

His Horticultural Hall Speech. Reported by Himself—The Churches and Slavery, Etc., Etc.

The *Press* of the 30th inst. publishes the following letter from Frederick Douglass:

Some one has just now kindly favored me with a copy of your paper of the 19th, containing an account of a somewhat extraordinary meeting held in Sixth-street Bethel Church, Philadelphia. The special object of this meeting seems to have been to "arraign, try, and condemn" me for the utterance of "dangerous sentiments" on the occasion of the recent celebration of the fifteenth amendment in your city.

Trials for heresy in our day and country, where liberty of thought and speech is conceded to the humblest member of society, are usually deemed farcial, if not harmless. It was once, indeed, a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the Church. History proves that there is no malice or cruelty so bitter and unrelenting as that malice and cruelty which clothes itself in saintly robes, and professes to be "contending for the faith once delivered to the saints." A few centuries ago the weapons of religion against heresy were carnal enough. "Cord and steel," "fire and sword," "halter and rack," were the chosen instruments. Thanks not to faith, but to the enlightenment of the age and the growth of rational ideas among men, to differ with the Church to-day does not bring torture and physical death. The worst that bigotry can now do is to assail reputation and fill the mouths of the vulgar crowd with meaningless epithets. There is no doubt that religious malice is the same to-day as three hundred years ago. It would bite, sting, and devour now as then, if it only had the power. It would crush living flesh to-day with the same sanctimonious ferocity as it does reputation. The will to do is manifest, the power only is wanting. The Church and the street are about the same in point of authority and in point of excellence. Both are ever on the side of popular wrong, and both are against unpopular right. The condemnations, maledictions, and denunciations of the Church, whether Bethel or St. Peter's, to the outside world, have no more significance than the vulgar curses of the crowd. It may be said of Bethel as of other religious bodies, they are "nought but men and women," and no wiser or better than other men and women.

Be it remembered that the "dangerous sentiments" for which I have been thus formally condemned were uttered in a speech delivered under serious disadvantages for accuracy of statement and completeness of argument. It was an *impromptu* speech, delivered at the call of the assemblage, upon the spur of the moment, amid the heat and excitement of an enthusiastic meeting, after a particularly fatiguing day of public parade. I have no report of that speech now before me, and cannot say with certainty whether the words employed fitly expressed my thoughts and sentiments or not.

Let it also be remembered that whatever may have been the language employed, or whatever may have been my manner of utterance on that interesting occasion, I did not assume to speak for any class, sect, or party, and certainly not for Bethel Church. I spoke for myself, and for nobody else. It is, therefore, difficult to perceive any special reason why the preachers of Bethel should lead off in the war upon my "dangerous sentiments." I am not a member of that church, and never was. Why, then, should they disclaim my views, and denounce me personally in solemn meeting? The views and sentiments of that church, right or wrong, upon the whole subject of the special interposition of Divine Providence are well known. Nothing that I said was likely to cast the least doubt upon the theological soundness of my Bethel brethren. That church has never been noted for heresy; for heresy implies thought, inquiry, and reflection. The members of that ministry walk scrupulously in the old clothes of Methodist theology of a half century ago, and indulge in the same wild worship. Their thoughts, like their clothes, are after the most ancient pattern, and they abhor nothing more than they abhor innovation. In so far as the proceedings of that condemnation meeting of theirs pretended to a laudable desire to set that church right before the public, it was hypocritical or stupid, or both. The position of that church was in no way compromised by my speech.

If Bishop Campbell, the instigator of this sham trial (a man whose history I have known during more than thirty years), in place of getting up these church meetings to try distant heretics like myself, would honestly go to work and endeavor to reform the character, manners, and habits of the festering thousands of colored people who live in the utmost misery and destitution in the immediate vicinity of Big Bethel, he would do more to prove his church sound than by passing any number of wordy resolutions about thanking God. It was always more common to meet with men who would profess love to God whom they have not seen than to show love to man whom they have seen. For many reasons the denunciations of these Bethel brethren touch me nowhere. So far as their proceedings in my case have taken the form of a public trial for heresy, they have no claim to any respect or deference from me or from anybody else. Besides destitution of jurisdiction, they are worthless, because *ex parte*, indefinite, illogical, and unfair. Everybody knows how easy it is to prove a man guilty of uttering dangerous sentiments. You have only to pick out a sentence here, another there, wrest this part from that, and break up the logical connection of all its parts with the whole, and your case to the unreflecting and unskilled is made out.

Let no one, however, who heard me on the occasion in question, suppose from these remarks that I shrink from any just responsibility or criticism on account of that speech. As I now remember it, I stand by every position taken in it. Single words may be at fault, but the substance and philosophy of that speech I am perfectly willing to defend, even against Bishop Campbell, whenever I can do so on equal terms. I will not, of course, consent to be arraigned at the altar of Bethel, where he is high priest, and is surrounded by men who will groan and say amen at his bidding, but in any public hall, unpacked by his particular friends, before an impartial audience, I am perfectly willing to meet him in defense of the "dangerous sentiments" alleged to have been uttered by me.

For the time being, suffice it to notice what was really taught in that speech. Without consulting the confused, incoherent, illogical, and strangely-worded resolutions, so characteristic of Bethel, by which the attempt is made to degrade me among the colored people, I will here give the substance of what I did say on the evening of the 29th of April, in Horticultural Hall, and which I take to be the very head and front of my offending.

I regarded, received, and treated the deliverance of the colored people of this country from bondage, their elevation to citizenship, and their subsequent enfranchisement under the fifteenth amendment, not as a miracle, nor due to any special interposition of Divine Providence, but as resulting from the certain operation of natural causes inherent in the very constitution of human nature. As slavery was created by human selfishness, so slavery was abolished by human justice, wisdom, and benevolence. Such was my view, and such is the "dangerous sentiment" to which I gave utterance. Had I come out with some "ram's horn story," some dream or vision, or presumptuous assertion as to the ways of Divine Providence, about which men speculate forever and settle nothing, I might have escaped the censures of my Bethel brothers and perhaps passed along for a very pious man. If I had said that God had abolished slavery in answer to the prayers of the American Church and pulpit, a body which has done more to protect slavery and give it respectability than all other influences combined; if I had said that foremost among the instrumentalities which gave liberty to the American bondman were the sermons and prayers of "Big Bethel," a church which closed its doors against abolition in the hour of its extremest need, I should have spoken against fact, but should have received a cheering amen from Bishop Campbell. I, however, professed no knowledge of the agency of prayer in the great revolution which has taken place, but spoke simply of the natural moral forces of human society, and their tendency to the noble, the true, and the good. I spoke only as a reformer, understanding the wisdom of adapting means to ends, and believing if this sin-cursed earth is ever to be made better, it is to be made so by faithful exertion and wise application of human energies. Moral, not less than physical evils, are under the control of man. When anything is to be done in this world, some denizen of this world has got to do it, or it will go undone. We are under inexorable law, unchangeable and eternal, and "whatever a man soweth that shall he reap." The American people vitiated the laws of justice, love, and liberty, and in due time that law, written in the human soul, vindicated itself through war, blood, and pestilence.

But why could I not join in the loud hallelujahs and thanksgiving on the 26th of April, and thus have escaped the dreadful censures which have since been heaped upon me? I will tell you. Because I would not stultify myself. During the forty years of moral effort to overthrow slavery in this country, that system, with all its hell-black horrors and crimes, found no more secure shelter anywhere than amid the popular relions cant of the day. One honest Abolitionist was a greater terror to slaveholders than whole acres of camp-meeting preachers shouting glory to God.

Years ago, when denouncing the pro-slavery attitude of the Church (and Bethel among the rest, for it too was in the South, preaching "Servants, obey your masters"), it was predicted that the day would come when the churches of this country would claim the honor of abolishing slavery. They already do so. Knowing their time-serving and cowardly subserviencp to slavery, and knowing Bethel to be like unto the rest, I could give no countenance to its pretensions. Hence I declared what I believe the literal truth, that the abolition of slavery is due to natural causes.

Again, if we may venture upon such a question; admit, if we must, that God abolished slavery—and we must concede that He did that work only as He does all things else—one act of His must be esteemed to be as wise and as beneficial as another. A finite creature has no right to discriminate between the acts of an infinite God. Do not all His acts accord with an infinite purpose? And is not this purpose eternally right? Who shall therefore sit in judgment upon the works of God? Unless we are prepared for this, have we not the same duty to thank God for slavery as for the abolition of slavery? Our divines, North and South, a few years ago told us that slavery was of Divine appointment. Did "Big Bethel" then thank God for slavery? Did she call upon the slave in his chains to praise the Lord for the bloody lash that tore his quivering flesh? Why not, if God established slavery? If we assume to thank God for one of His acts we must thank Him for all.

Very evidently, Mr. Editor, my Bethel brethren have opened up a large subject, far too large, I fear, for the limits of your paper, if not for the limits of Bethel intellect and theological learning. Being no theologian myself, I confine my public utterances to things more comprehensible. When a wrong thing has been done I know that men have done it, and that somebody is to blame for it. I know, too, that when a right thing has been done somebody has done it—somebody to whom praise and blame are of some consequence, and that awarding or withholding it may in some degree affect the conduct of other responsible beings for good. The way is clear to do this, since it is natural, and involves no doubt, darkness, nor contradiction. If I am wrong in all this, I shall be very glad to be set right, and will even return thanks to my Bethel brethren for enlightenment. But I warn them that hard names, threats, and denunciations, even though they should drive me outside their ranks, and take from me the title of "leader" of the colored people, a title I never assumed, and do not claim, will only leave me just where I am.

The second offense for which I am held guilty and condemned is that, in the speech delivered at Horticultural Hall, I held that it was unwise to insist upon the reading of the Bible in the common schools of this country, and contended for the most complete separation of Church and State as the true course of safety, both for the Church and for the State.

My third offense, as stated by my friend Mr. Wear, is that I contended for the right of colored citizens to "vote as they please;" that each citizen must decide for himself what men and what measures will best subserve the public good, and that no violence or coercion should receive any countenance among the newly-emancipated and newly-enfranchised class.

These three points contain about all the grounds of difference between my Bethel critics and myself; they contain all the "dangerous sentiments" I uttered on the occasion referred to. I beg to state, in conclusion, that while I have no talent for controversy, and have quite enough to do in battling for our common rights against prejudice and proscription, without engaging in debate with Bishop Campbell, the chief instigator of these proceedings against me, I offer to meet that gentleman in any public hall in Philadelphia upon "*equal terms*," hereafter to be agreed upon, for a full and fair discussion of any one or all of the points above stated, and assure him in advance that I hold no opinions which I am not ready to abandon when convinced of their unsoundness. Respectfully yours, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 16 18tu5] DIAMON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Construction of a Certain Sewer.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewers, viz.:—On the line of Franklin street, from the sewer at Oxford street, to the south curb-line of Columbia avenue, with a clear inside diameter of three feet and with one manhole; said sewer to be built of brick, circular in shape, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewers above designated, and he shall allot it to the lowest bidders, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the lines of said sewer in manner and form authorized by ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of branch culverts or drains," approved May 12, 1866, and supplement thereto, approved February 16, 1869; any excess over and above said assessment to be charged to item (for branch sewers) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1870.

Provided said excess shall not in any case be more than can be charged to said item under ordinance entitled "An ordinance authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to draw warrants for street intersections, manholes, and legal deductions in the construction of branch sewers," approved April 3, 1868.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Treasurer.

Whereas, An ordinance was approved on the twenty seventh day of November, A. D. 1869, authorizing the seal of the city to be affixed to a deed of conveyance of the Monroe Grammar School building and lot of ground appurtenant thereto upon which the same is erected, pursuant to the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An act to authorize the Controllers of the First School District of Pennsylvania to sell certain real estate," approved May 1, 1861.

And whereas, The Controllers of the Public Schools did, on the twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1870, expose to sale and sell the said property to Lewis Thompson & Co., for the price or sum of nineteen thousand and five hundred dollars, subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and sixty dollars silver money, and also upon the condition that possession be given within eighteen months of execution of deed, the city of Philadelphia, in the meantime, to pay all taxes, water rents, ground rents, and interest on purchase money.

And whereas, The deed for said premises has been prepared and is about being executed by the Mayor, and the purchase money paid into the City Treasury; it is therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Treasurer be directed to receive said purchase money and invest the same in "City Sixes," paying not less than six per cent. per annum, said interest to be applied to the paying of the rental named in this agreement.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation for the Payment of the Damages caused by the opening of Bridge street, from Lancaster avenue to Fortieth street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twenty thousand three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the property owners through and over whose premises Bridge street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, passes, the amounts of damages awarded to them respectively by the report of the jury of damages filed March 11, 1870, and duly confirmed May 10, 1870, by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia, with lawful interest; and the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to draw warrants in favor of the said property owners or their lawful attorney of record for the amounts respectively awarded to them as aforesaid, with lawful interest and cost, and the balance, if any, of the said appropriation, which shall not be needed for the above-mentioned purposes, shall merge.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation for Expenses of the Public Buildings Commission, and for Repairs to the City Controller's Office.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-seven cents be and the same is hereby appropriated for the following purposes, viz.:—

Item 1. For paying outstanding bills of the Public Buildings Commission, two hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-seven cents.

Item 2. For paper, carpet, etc., in the rooms of the City Controller's Department, four hundred and fifty dollars.

And warrants for Item 1 shall be drawn by the Commissioners for the Erection of Public Buildings; and warrants for Item 2 by the City Controller.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To enter satisfaction upon the Official Bond of John E. Addicks, Health Officer.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter satisfaction upon the official bond of John E. Addicks, Health Officer (D. C. D. S. B., June Term, 1869, No. 650.) Provided that the City Controller shall first certify that his accounts are settled, and there is no default.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Release Certain Properties of John D. McBride from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized and directed to release from the lien of the judgment entered on the official bond of Robert McBride, Collector of Outstanding Taxes, the following described properties, viz.:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Twenty-first street, fifty-one feet southward from the south side of Filbert street, containing in front on Twenty-first street sixteen feet, and extending in depth sixty-three feet six inches. Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Twenty-first street, sixty-seven feet southward from the south side of Filbert, containing in front sixteen feet and extending in depth sixty-three feet six inches: Provided, That his co-sureties consent thereto, and that the said John D. McBride shall pay to the City Solicitor, for the use of the city, the sum of ten dollars to pay for the publication of this resolution; and provided also, That in the opinion of the City Solicitor the interests of the city will not be prejudiced by said release.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT
Explanatory of an Ordinance Entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for the Further Extension of the Philadelphia Gas Works," approved the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1868.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the third section of the ordinance to which this is a supplement be altered and amended by inserting after the words "amount of said loan" the words "and a sum sufficient to pay the State taxes on said loan," and by striking out the words "three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest of the said loan" and inserting the words "a sufficient sum thereof to the payment of the interest of the said loan and the State taxes thereon," and by striking out the words "remaining one per centum," and inserting the words "balance thereof."

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize the Grading of Clearfield Tioga, Twentieth, Thirty-second, and Locust streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Clearfield street, from Richmond street to Frankford road, for the sum of eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents; Tioga street, from Seventh to Tenth street, for the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety cents; Twentieth street, from Federal to Wharton street, for the sum of five hundred and eighty-five dollars; Thirty-second street, from Thompson to Jefferson street, for the sum of four thousand dollars; Locust street, from Woodland to Fortieth street, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars. All of the said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council,
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Locate a Fire Alarm Box in the Office of the Fire Association.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph be and is hereby authorized and directed to place a Fire Alarm Telegraph Box in the office of the Fire Association, southwest corner of Fifth and North streets, the same to be done without any expense to the city. Provided, The said Fire Association pay to the City Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars to defray the cost of advertising this resolution.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Tramwaying of Cowley Street, Tenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Committee on Highways be and are hereby authorized and directed to repave Cowley street, from Thirteenth to Juniper street, in the Tenth ward, said repaving to be done with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels, and if the cartway is wider than necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Oakford and Markle Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify owners of property through and over which Oakford street, from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth street, in the Twenty-sixth ward, Markle (late John) street, from Cresson street to Manayunk avenue, in the Twenty-first ward, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice said streets will be required for public use.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Divide the Eighth Election Division of the Twenty-first Ward and to Make Two New Divisions therein.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Eighth Election division of the Twenty-first ward shall be divided into three election divisions, to be called the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth divisions. The Eighth Election division shall be bounded as follows, viz.:—Beginning at the corner of Domino lane and the river Schuylkill; thence by the south side of Domino lane to the Ridge turnpike; thence by the west side of said turnpike to Hermit's lane; thence by said Hermit's lane to the line of the late borough of Manayunk; thence by the line of said late borough of Manayunk to the place of beginning; and to vote at the store of Wyatt & Lackey, southeast corner of Ridge turnpike and Green lane.

The Ninth division shall be bounded as follows:—Commencing at the northeast corner of Crease's lane and Ridge avenue; thence by said Crease's lane to the Township line road; thence by said township line to Rittenhouse street; thence by the west side of said Rittenhouse street to the Wissahickon turnpike; thence by the west side of said turnpike to Hermit's lane; thence by the north side of said lane to the Ridge turnpike; thence by the east of said turnpike to the place of beginning; and said division shall vote at the Lyceum Hall, in said division.

The Tenth division shall be bounded as follows:—Commencing at the corner of Ridge avenue and Hermit's lane; thence by the south side of said lane to the Wissahickon turnpike; thence by the south side of said turnpike to Rittenhouse street; thence by the south side of said street to the township line road; thence by the west side of said township line road to School lane; thence by the north side of School lane to the river Schuylkill; thence by the said river Schuylkill to the line of the old borough of Manayunk; thence by said old line to where it strikes Hermit's lane; thence by the east side of Hermit's lane to the Ridge turnpike, the place of beginning; and said division shall vote at the hotel of Charles Tolan, at the junction of the Ridge and Manayunk turnpike, in said division.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Macadamizing of Passyunk Road.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to macadamize Passyunk road from Broad street to Point Breeze. Said macadamizing shall be at least eighteen inches in depth, and the cost of the same shall be assessed against the property on the line of said road, except for intersections, which shall be paid for by the city, to be taken out of item five for the repairs of roads, as per act of Assembly, approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and the Chief Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the macadamizing, the same to be allotted to the lowest bidder.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS', CIGAR BOX MAKERS', SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 4 12 § PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. CAROLINE AUGUSTA GILPATRIC, by her next friend, JOHN W. SMITH, vs. MOSES G. GILPATRIC. In Divorce, of December Term, 1869, No. 98. To MOSES G. GILPATRIC, Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, June 4, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence. JAMES W. PAUL, 5 28 tuth2w Attorney for Libellant.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS, No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia. ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 41

CORDAGE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds, 2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option. INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents. The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES. QUEEN STREET WHARF. The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS direct, on THURSDAY, June 16, at 8 A. M. The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on ——— June— The TONAWANDA will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, June 4, at 8 A. M. The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, June 4. The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on SATURDAY, June 4, at 6 A. M. Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West. BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 4 28§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:— ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell. J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley. PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray. JUNE, 1870. Prometheus, Friday, June 3. J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10. Prometheus, Friday, June 17. J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24. Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest. Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route. Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing. SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 2 DOCK Street, Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 13 S. WHARVES. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:— City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M. City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M. City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M. Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY. Payable in Gold. FIRST CABIN.....$100 To London.....105 To Paris.....115 Payable in Currency. STEERAGE.....$31 To London.....40 To Paris.....42 PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX. FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. Liverpool.....$80 Halifax.....20 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 STEERAGE. Payable in Currency. Liverpool.....$30 Halifax.....15 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30 Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street. RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates. Freight received daily. State Room accommodations for passengers. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday. PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE, First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85 TO PARIS. (Including railway tickets, furnished on board), First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85 These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York. For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual. THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission. Freights received at low rates. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents, No. 13 South DELAWARE Avenue. JAMES HAND, Agent. No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M. The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions. Freights taken on accommodating terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES. HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Ag—ts at Alexandria. 6 15

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the following recent publications of Harper & Brothers:—

"Christianity and Greek Philosophy," by B. F. Cocker, D. D., Professor of Mor and Mental Philosophy in the University of Michigan, is a work that is deserving of the attention of all who are interested in the subject of religious belief and its development in the human mind. The object of Professor Cocker is to show that the Christian system of truth does not rest solely upon the peculiar events that surrounded the life of Christ, but that it is the result of a divinely directed development of human thought in ages anterior to the advent of Christ. The lofty philosophy of Greece, in particular, so far from being looked upon as the invention of Satanic mischief, is considered as a preparation for the higher truths of Christianity. This is a view of the case that will commend itself to thoughtful men, and Professor Cocker's work is calculated to give the general reader broader and more liberal views of Christianity, while it furnishes him with such a *resume* of Greek philosophy as will show what its most important teachings were and wherein it approximated to the higher truths of religion. The subject is treated with marked ability, and the work is written in such a clear and at the same time comprehensive manner, that readers who are not scholars will find no difficulty in following the line of the argument.

"A Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language," by Professor Francis A. March, of Lafayette College, is an important contribution to philological literature. Lafayette College enjoys the honorable distinction of being the first institution in the country that made the philological study of the English language an important feature in its course. That this branch of study should be almost entirely neglected by the other colleges and universities of England and America is not creditable to the scholarship of the day; and it is to be hoped that this carefully prepared work by Professor March will have the effect of inspiring those who are engaged in the work of education with some idea of the importance of encouraging the philological study of English, even if they have to do so to the utter neglect of Latin and Greek. Philology is making rapid advance as a science at the present day; but outside of the walls of our colleges, which have contributed but little comparatively towards it, and without any disparagement of the real merits of the classics, thinking men are fast coming to the conclusion that the study of one's own language, if properly conducted, is quite as efficient a mental discipline as a course of Greek and Latin, while its practical benefits are so immeasurably greater that it can scarcely be put in comparison. The work before us is a comparative grammar, by which the forms of the Anglo-Saxon are illustrated by those of the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic, old Saxon, old Friesic, old Norse, and old High German. All the best authorities have been freely consulted, and the work has evidently been prepared with great care, and nothing been left undone that will be of assistance to the student. The work as a specimen of typography is creditable to the publishers, and we heartily commend it to students of philology and to all who are interested in the higher branches of education, with the hope that it will be introduced into our High Schools and Colleges, even if it has to displace some of the long-recognized accessories of a complete college course.

"The Life of Queen Hortense," by John S. C. Abbott, is the latest addition to the illustrated series of historical studies by the Brothers Abbott, which are so popular in all parts of the country. The story of Hortense is told in that readable style for which this series is celebrated, and it will doubtless receive a cordial welcome from the admirers of Mr. Abbott. The work has an illuminated title-page, a portrait of Hortense, and a number of wood-cuts which are particularly remarkable for the total absence of any artistic qualities.

—Porter & Coates send us "Antonia," by George Sand. This is the second volume of the standard edition of George Sand's works which Roberts Brothers commenced a short time ago by the issue of "Mauprat," transted by Virginia Vaughan. "Antonia," which has also been Englished by Miss Vaughan, is by no means as fine an example of George Sand's style as the story which preceded it, and if the publishers intend, as is probable, to make a selection of George Sand's writings, they might easily have found something better worthy of their attention than this. "Antonia" is a school-girlish sort of a novel, pleasant enough for the entertainment of a few leisure hours, but scarcely of sufficient importance or merit to confirm the author's reputation as the "greatest *prosateur* of the nineteenth century." The character of "M. Antoine Thierry" is drawn with the skill of a consummate artist, but the other personages are exceedingly commonplace, and the difficulties the lovers have to contend against originate in such an absurd combination of circumstances that the reader finds it difficult to get up any great amount of sympathy for them. "Antonia," like many of the writings of George Sand, is a protest against the mere conventionalities of society that interfere with the development of honorable love between persons who move in different social spheres, but the lover and the lady are scarcely far enough removed from one another in this instance to point the moral of the novelist in the most effective manner.

The old prejudice against George Sand has very nearly died out at the present day, and her peculiar social theories have been surpassed to such an extent by the performances of a good many of the female writers of the day, that most persons who read her works for the first time will wonder what was the cause of the bad reputation she obtained. Messrs. Roberts Brothers, by giving to the American public a neat and readable edition of her best works, will be doing a genuine service to those who admire first-rate fiction, and will aid in doing away altogether with the prejudice that exists against her writings.

—From Peter F. Cunningham we have received "Beech Bluff," by Faunie Warren. This is a religious story relating the adventures of a governess in Georgia, and its purport is to set forth the principles of the Catholic faith in an attractive manner.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us "Rougegorge and Other Short Stories." This is the third series of short stories reprinted from *Lippincott's Magazine*, and it contains the following:—"Rougegorge," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Sam's Sermon," by J. Watkins Tuttle; "The Shadow of Fate," by Riter Fitzgerald; "The Prince's Surprise;" "My Grandmother—that might have been," by Alice Carey; "Snow upon the Waters;" "Harneyhow's Hammock," by Jane G. Austin; "Myra's Mirror," by James Franklin Fitts; "Dick Libby," by George Jones; "Dick Lyle's Fee," by L. Clarke Davis, "Peter Crisp's Spectacles," by Solomon Soberside; "Only no Love," translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister; "The Price of a Dream," by Frank Lee Benedict; "The Critic," a poem, by Edgar Fawcett,

—Burger's "Leonore" has been rendered into English many times, and in view of its popularity it is somewhat remarkable that no attempt has been made to translate a complete series of this poet's ballads. This deficiency in our literature is now about to be supplied, at least in part, by Mr. Charles J. Lukens, of this city, who has sent us a copy of a version of "The Wild Huntsman" as a specimen of a series of translations of the ballads of Burger in the rhyme and rhythm of the originals, which will comprise "Leonore," "The Robber Count," "The Ritter Carl," "The Parson's Daughter of Taubenhain," "The Emperor and the Abbot," "The Lay of the True," and "The Song of the Brave Man." The translation of "The Wild Huntsman" is exceedingly spirited, and it adheres with remarkable fidelity to the original. If it is a fair sample of what Mr. Lukens can do, his volume ought to be a success with those who are able to appreciate poetry of this class.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Miriam Alroy," the second of their cheap series of the works of B. Disraeli.

—The June number of *The Philadelphia Photographer* gives as its "specimen" an unusually artistic "Rembrandt" picture by W. Kurtz of New York. The literary contents present a great variety of subjects of interest to photographers and all who care to be posted about the progress of photographic art. This magazine is the official organ of the National Photographic Association of the United States, and merely as a medium for interchange of ideas it is invaluable to all practical photographers who wish to know what advance their profession is making. Every number has valuable ideas, and the copy before us is unusually full of important hints about practical details.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at sho notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
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TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,
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Patentees of the SPIKAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—
We are prepared to furnish English imported
ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. 5 5 1m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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WONDERFUL!
FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has never failed. It has saved the lives of thousands. All it needs is a fair trial. No family should be without it, whether at home or at the sea shore. "It's worth its weight in gold." No cure no pay. Prepared only by PETER P. FOX, Apothecary, TWENTY-THIRD and SPRUCE Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists. 5 20 3m

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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause: no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
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FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier
Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.
In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21t

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 8, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4, 5:15, 6 and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 20, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, ant 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:00 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	10:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 P. M.
	arrives at Erie	7:25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves Williamsport	1:30 P. M.
" "	" arrives at Lock Haven	2:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	9:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves L. Haven	11:35 A. M.
" "	arr. Williamsp't	12:50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX.	leaves Lock Haven	9:35 P. M.
" "	arr. Williamsport	10:50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 11:25 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 1:27 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:20 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation	12:50 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:00 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8:20 A. M. and 5:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	2:55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Penns; lvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENSUS.

The Ninth Decennial Enumeration of the Population—How it will be Made—The Schedules, Etc.

General E. M. Gregory, the United States Marshal for this district, has given to the public the names of the deputies to whom will be specially entrusted the task of taking the census statistics of this city. The House of Representatives, early in the present session, devoted considerable time to the perfection of an elaborate bill providing for the taking of the ninth census, but the measure encountered serious opposition in the Senate, and the result of this disagreement between the two houses of Congress was the adoption of a few immaterial amendments to the act of May 23, 1850, under the provisions of which, in its amended form, the ninth census will be taken, as were the eighth and seventh before it. The whole labor is entrusted to a temporary bureau in the Department of the Interior, with General F. A. Walker, an experienced and enthusiastic statistician, at its head as superintendent. General Walker was recently in charge of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, and Assistant Special Commissioner of Revenue, and is eminently qualified for his new task by both his tastes and experience. The census of 1860 was taken under the superintendence of Hon. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, of Maryland, and the returns of that of 1850 were compiled and published under the superintendence of James D. B De Bow, the well-known founder and editor of De Bow's *Review*. It was understood that Mr. Kennedy was an aspirant for his old position during the present year, but his political record was such as to prevent his appointment to the place.

The act of 1850 provides that the census shall be taken by the United States Marshals of the respective districts, with the aid of such assistants as shall be required. The census districts of each State are divided so as to be composed of not more than 20,000 persons. General Gregory has apportioned this city into ninety-one districts, the names of the Deputy Marshals for each of which are given on one of our inside pages. A large number of the special deputies are ex-soldiers, and four of them—one in the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth wards each, in which the colored population of this city is principally concentrated—are colored men, three of these having also served in the army. At the last census, 4417 assistant marshals were employed, and this year the work will probably require even a larger number. The assistants are not paid a regular salary, but are compensated in the following manner:—2 cents for every name taken, 10 cents for every farm, 15 cents for every productive establishment of industry, 2 cents for every deceased person, and 2 per cent. of the gross amount for names enumerated for social statistics, 10 cents per mile for the distance travelled, and 8 cents per page for each copy of the returns made. The amount of mileage to be allowed is ascertained in an ingenious and arbitrary manner. The square root of the number of dwelling-houses in each division is multiplied by the square root of the number of square miles in the division, and the product is taken as the number of miles travelled. By being compensated in this manner the enumerators conduct their labors under an inducement to thoroughly scour their allotted districts, while the oath of office which they are required to take is, or at least should be, a sufficient guarantee that there is no resort to fictitious returns for the sake of increasing their pay. The census is supposed to represent the state of the population and various industries of the country on the first day of June (to-morrow), although it is, of course, impossible to make the enumeration in a single day, and the machinery will not be fairly at work for some days yet. The enumeration must be completed, and the returns all sent in to the Secretary of the Interior, by the first of November next.

By the act of 1850, three duplicate sets of returns were required to be made, the original returns of the enumerators being deposited with the clerks of the county courts of the respective counties, while one copy was forwarded to the census office in the Department of the Interior, and the other deposited in the office of the Secretary of the State or Territory. The Superintendent of the Census endeavored to secure the passage of an amendment to the act doing away with one set of returns, and dispensing with their deposit with the county clerks, on the ground that this would result in a saving of about $130,000, and because he deemed the "third set of returns not only unnecessary, but positively injurious, inasmuch as, being placed in the office of the county clerk, the returns are undesirably and dangerously easy of access for improper purposes; and that, therefore, persons subject to enumeration in the census cannot feel that assurance as to the confidential character of disclosures which they make in regard to their family and business affairs, which is not only required in justice to the citizen, but which is absolutely necessary, if true and full answers are to be given to the inquiries of assistant marshals." But this proposed amendment was thrown out by the conference committee which fixed up the disagreements between the two houses of Congress, and there has, therefore, been no change in the law in this respect.

The assistants are to perform the service required of them by a personal visit to each dwelling-house and to each family in the subdivision assigned to them, and ascertain by inquiries made of some member of each family, if any one can be found capable of giving the information; but if not, then of the agent of such family, the name of each member thereof, the age and place of birth of each, and all other particulars required, and must, in the rural districts, visit personally the farms, mills, shops, mines, and other places respecting which information is required, and must obtain all such information from the best and most reliable sources. In case any head or agent of a family who is called upon for the information required under the law, refuses to give such information to the assistant marshal, he becomes liable to a fine of thirty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in action of debt by the assistant marshal, for the use of the United States. On the other hand, the enumerators are required to maintain the strictest secrecy concerning all the information elicited by them, and the divulging of any such information to improper persons is made a grave offense.

This morning the office of the United States Marshal in this city was thronged with the assistants whom he has appointed, who were engaged in taking the oath of office. At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning they are under instructions to report again to the United Staets Marshal, when they will receive the printed instructions and blank schedules, and commence at once their important labors.

The Census Schedules

for each county are five in number, and when filled up will embrace the following array of facts:—

SCHEDULE I.—INHABITANTS.

Dwelling-houses and families, numbered in the order of visitation; the name of every person whose place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1870, was in this family; profession, occupation, or trade; value of real and personal estate; place of birth and parentage; if born or married within the year, state month; attended school within the year; cannot read or write; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; male citizens of United States of twenty-one and upwards, whether voters or not. *Summary*—Number of dwellings, families, white males, white females, colored males, colored females, males foreign-born, females foreign-born, blind, insane.

SCHEDULE II.—PERSONS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 1ST OF JUNE, 1870.

Number of the family; name of every person who died during the year in this family; age, sex, and color; married or widowed; place of birth, parentage, and month in which the person died; profession, occupation, or trade; disease or cause of death. *Summary*—Total number of deaths; number of white males, white females, black males, black females, mulatto males, mulatto females; married, widowed; total foreign-born.

SCHEDULE III.—PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

Name of agent, owner, or manager, acres or land improved and unimproved; present cash value of farm and of farming implements and machinery; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board; live stock, June 1, 1870—horses, mules, and asses, milch cows, working oxen, other cattle, sheep, swine, value of all live stock; produce during the year ending June 1, 1870—wheat (spring and winter), rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, wool, peas, and beans, potatoes (Irish and sweet); orchard products—wine; produce of market gardens—butter, cheese, milk sold, hay, seed (clover and grass), hops, hemp, flax, flaxseed, silk cocoons, sugar (maple and cane), molasses, beeswax, honey; forest products—value of home manufactures of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter; estimated value of all farm productions, including betterments an l additions to stock.

SCHEDULE IV.—PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.

Name of corporation, company, or individual, producing to value of $500 annually; name of business, manufacture, or product; capital; kind of power and number of horse-power; name and number of machines; average number of hands employed, males above 16, females above 15, children and youth; total amount paid in wages during the year; number of months in active operation; kinds, quantities, and values of materials and productions.

SCHEDULE V.—SOCIAL STATISTICS.

Valuation.—Real estate, personal estate, and total; how valued, and true valuation.

Public Debt.—County debt, for which bonds have been issued, and all other county debt; town, city, township, parish (civil), or borough debt, for which bonds have been issued, and all other town, city, township, parish (civil), or borough debt.

Taxation (not national).—State, county, town, city, township, parish (civil), or borough; total.

Pauperism.—Whole number of paupers supported during the year, native and foreign; whole number, June 1, 1870, native white, native black, foreign; annual cost of support.

Crime.—Whole number of criminals convicted during the year, native and foreign; whole number in prison June 1, 1870, native white, native black, foreign

Libraries.—State, town, or city, court, church, Sabbath-school, circulating, private; number of volumes.

Wages.—Average wages to farm hand for month, hired by the year and boarded; average wages of a day laborer, without board and with board; average payment to a carpenter per day, without board; average wages to a female domestic per week, without board; average price of board to a laboring man per week.

Newspapers and Periodicals.—Name, character, how often published, average circulation.

Colleges, Academies, and Schools.—Classical, professional, technological; schools of mining, of art, and music; commercial and military; schools, public, private, parochial, and charity.

Religion.—Denomination; number of church organizations and edifices; total number that churches of each denomination will accommodate; value of church property.

THE ASSEMBLY.

TENTH DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—General Business—Reports of Committees—Report on Public School Education.

The reunited Presbyterian General Assembly met this morning at 9 o'clock, the Moderator in the chair.

The Devotional Exercises.

The usual preliminary devotional exercises opened with singing, followed by prayers and addresses, by various ministers and elders. The devotional exercises closed with the singing of the doxology.

Business Resumed.

The minutes of the previous day's sessions were read, and after several alterations were proposed and made, were approved.

Report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures made several announcements.

Two memorials on the subject of manses were referred to a committee.

Another for the endowment of a college was referred to the Education Committee.

On another memorial from a presbytery the following resolution was submitted by the committee, which was approved:—

Resolved, That the reception of Rev. John A Annan to the Presbytery of Santa Fe is sanctioned by reason of the exigency of the case.

A memorial on the subject of ministerial education was referred to a special committee.

Report on Public Education.

Rev. Mr. Prentiss, from the special committee appointed to consider the perils of public education, made their report.

The report closes with the following resolutions:—

"*Resolved*, 1, That the General Assembly regard the free public school as an essential part of our republican system, as conducive in the highest degree to the moral unity, common spirit, and kindly sympathies of American citizenship, and as closely connected with all the best interests of Christian society in the United States.

"*Resolved*, 2, That in the judgment of the General Assembly, the divorce of popular education from all religious elements, while involving a radical departure from the spirit and principles in which our public school had its origin, would be eminently unwise, unjust, and a moral calamity to the nation.

"*Resolved*, 3, That the General Assembly are also entirely opposed to the appropriation of any portion of the public school funds for the support of sectarian institutions, and would regard the establishment of such a policy as fraught with the greatest mischief not only to the cause of popular education, but hardly less to the interests of American freedom, unity, and progress.

"*Resolved*, 4, That whereas the Bible is not only the *Magna Charta* of the spiritual rights and liberties of mankind, but is also pre-eminently our National Book, the best model of our mother tongue, and the fountain of our highest thought and of our ruling ideas both in private and public life, the General Assembly would regard its expulsion from the schools of the people as a deplorable and suicidal act; nor can they perceive that any real advantage could thereby be gained to the cause of popular education.

"*Resolved*, 5, That the General Assembly, conscious of being actuated in this matter by no other motive than the greatest good of the whole country, hereby profess their readiness to co-operate with all Christian people, of whatever name, and with all good citizens, in so modifying and perfecting our noble public school system as to obviate as far as practicable the conscientious scruples and difficulties of all its friends.

"GEORGE L. PRENTISS, Chairman."

The report was accepted and unanimously adopted.

Report of the Committee on Mileage.

The Committee on Mileage reported that they have received on account of the Commissioners' Fund of the late "Old School" branch of the Church the sum of $1134·63, which includes the balance of $245·28 from last year, and also includes the sum of $518 contributed by a few Eastern presbyteries who make no claim for mileage; but inasmuch as the distribution of this amount as mileage will pay to some presbyteries more and to others a mere pittance, and inasmuch as there are presbyteries who can ill afford to pay their own expenses, and much less to bear these expenses, your committee would submit the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Mileage be and hereby are instructed to repay to the following Presbyteries, Atlantic, Benicia, California, Colorado, Winnebago and others, the amounts paid by them respectively to the commissioners' funds, and to distribute the balance of these funds to these and other presbyteries which may be entitled under the former rules of the Old School Assembly.

Dr. Crosby, from the committee appointed to frame a reply to the overtures from the Bohemian Church, submitted a report, first reading the letter from that Church to which the reply is to be returned.

The reply sends greeting to the Bohemian Church, and proposes that a delegation be appointed to represent the General Assembly in the meetings of the Synod of the Bohemian Church. The report was received and adopted.

Rev. William Raukin offered the follo wing:—

Resolved, That the rules of the House be so changed as to allow a half-hour for devotional services in the morning instead of an hour, and that the afternoon session close at 6 o'clock, instead of half-past 5 o'clock.

The first portion of this resolution was agreed to, but the latter was rejected.

It was moved that the time of the meeting of the Synod of Philadelphia be changed from the 14th to the 21st of June. Adopted.

Elder George Junkin offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to consider and report what changes, if any, are proper to be made in the Board of Trustees by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in order that there may be an equitable distribution of said trustees in accordance with the present United Church.

This resolution was adopted.

Report on Home Missions.

The unfinished business, the consideration of the report of the Joint Committee on Home Missions, was then proceeded with. The five minutes' rule for debate was made the order in the consideration of this report.

The items concerning the proposed consolidation of the "Board of Domestic Missions," and the "Committee on Home Missions," and the proposed new organization, were considered. The first item fixing the name of the proposed consolidated organization was taken up. The following is the item:—

"1. The name to be 'The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.'"

It was moved to suspend action on the item in order to take up resolutions offered by Dr. John C. Backus, of Baltimore, on the subject. Carried.

Rev. Dr. Backus on this subject said:—I move that this report be dispensed with, and that the resolution I am about to offer be accepted in its stead. We will have according to the report 14 secretaries, 7 treasurers, and 7 offices, which will cost thousands of dollars. We desire to have the reports adopted provisionally for one year. We want something to consolidate the plans. I move to suspend the action of the Joint Committee on Home Missions to take up this report.

The resolutions were then taken up one by one. The first is as follows:—

Resolved, That the reports of all the committees on the reconstruction of the boards and committees of our Church, with the exception of the Board of Foreign Missions, which have been accepted by this body, be, when adopted, provisionally for one year.

Mr. J. W. Edwards offered an amendment to except the Board of Publication, as well as the Board of Foreign Missions.

Governor Pollock moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried.

Rev. Dr. Crosby offered a substitute that with regard to all the boards of the Church except the Foreign Mission Board the former systems which have prevailed will continue for a year.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave said he had no feelings personally on this matter. I do not know when the Legislature of New York meets, but I know the Legislature of this State will not meet till January. It will take a month or two to get the thing through the Legislature. I would prefer it to go over until the next meeting of the Assembly. I wish to promote the harmony, peace, and unity of the Church, and would deprecate anything which would tend to injure the harmony already existing among us. I hope we can get through this first Assembly with perfect accord. If you give us a little more time we can get through with a great many things with perfect harmony. I therefore favor the resolution of Dr. Crosby.

Dr. Breed thought that this was an important motion to pass. If it is passed the Church would remain without reconstruction for another year. This should not be thought of for a moment.

Rev. Dr. Adams said he hoped that we would not be partially reconstructed but fully reconstructed. In regard to the report of Domestic Missions I would ask where it would leave us? How can we adopt that provision when the result of the first is in regard the very first proposition we must decide where our locality is to be, in what State we are to ask for an act of incorporation? I do not understand what is meant by adopting provisionally. We should have a committee to take these things all into consideration.

Dr. Crosby said he would like to see the whole committee settled at once, but it cannot be done. The committee during the year have not conferred together. There are reports which cannot consistently work together. A committee should be appointed to adjust these reports, so that they can be worked together admirably. Let us, when we do arrange a system, arrange a complete one.

Rev. Dr. Hatfield wanted to know if we were prepared to recommend to the churches to make contributions for each of their boards during the year. I think we had better stay here three days or a week longer than to leave business in this unfinished state.

Mr Thompson, of Cincinnati, said we came up to the Assembly for the very purpose of reconstruction. There are not two boards any longer, but I hope and trust we are one in everything. The trustees elected to serve the board should be elected as soon as possible. We should commence a new career of prosperity. I hope before the amendments are voted for to put the matter over to the next Assembly we will have the whole matter to go over again. I am willing to go in for an entire reconstructing the boards to-day. That is what we came for.

Mr. Moon moved that the whole matter adopting their provisional reports be laid on the table, which includes Dr. Backus' resolutions and Dr. Crosby's substitute. Carried.

The first item of the report was then adopted.

The following items were then read and adopted:

"2. That this board consist of twenty members' five constituting a quorum.

"3. That the board be authorized to appoint one secretary, with so much assistance as the board may deem necessary.

"After proceeding so far, your Committee were advised by eminent legal counsel that, inasmuch as the Board and Committee now existing hold their charters from different States, legislative action in the States of Pennsylvania and New York would be necessary before the contemplated consolidation could be effected, so that the property now held by the one could, legally and safely, be transferred to the other. As instructed by counsel, your Committee cannot see any mode in which this General Assembly itself, without further legislation, can create such a consolidated Board or will be competent in law to execute the trusts imposed on the existing corporate bodies in wills or other writings heretofore executed."

As necessary steps to the obtaining of such necessary legislation as is suited to the case, your committee report the following recommendations, to wit:—

"1. That this Assembly should designate the locality in which the chief operations of the new board shall be carried on, and in which the principal office for that purpose shall be located."

The subject of fixing the precise locality was postponed until the whole report was accepted.

The following were then adopted:—

"2. That a committee be appointed by this Assembly, whose duty it shall be to endeavor to procure all the legislation required by the exigencies of the case, and direct the transfer of property now held by the two bodies above described, on receiving the opinion of competent counsel that the authority of the new body is perfect."

"3. Meantime, till such a result has been reached, that both of the existing organizations should be kept up in the form required by their respective charters."

The report was then adopted as a whole.

It was moved that the question of location be decided without debate by calling the roll after the nominations had been made.

The following places were nominated:—New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

The latter place was finally withdrawn, and the vote was then taken.

The voting occupied about an hour.

The Moderator announced the vote as follows:—

For New York.....305
For Philadelphia.....153

It was moved to appoint the committee to procure the necessary legislation on the subject of combining the two present boards. Carried.

Governor Pollock moved that the committee consist of ten, who shall all be legal gentlemen, as legislation was necessary in two States. The work necessary is not such as clergymen are accustomed to do. Five members were to be appointed from each State. This was afterwards amended so that one clergyman be placed upon the committee from each State. Carried.

The item on the subject was referred back to the Joint Committee on Home Mission, in order to fill the blanks and nominate the committee on legislation.

The Adjournment.

After the announcement of several notices, the Assembly adjourned with prayer by Dr. Campbell.

AMAZONIAN.—Mrs. Patterson and Jennie Jenks, residing No. 12½ North Ninth street, last night indulged in a pugilistic encounter at Ninth and Race streets. Dresses were torn, bonnets twisted, and waterfalls demolished. Lizzie Wright and Ellen Devine, friends of the first-mentioned, happening to meet in the same locality, took sides with the respective pugilists, and soon an encounter followed. The four females bellowed, fought, and tore each other's apparel for about the space of one-half hour, when an officer arrived, and they were taken to the station-house. Alderman Jones this morning sent them to prison.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FOUR PERSONS INJURED.—The 7·10 A. M passenger train from Newark, on the Newark and New York Railroad, by means of a half-turned switch, was thrown from the track yesterday and very badly wrecked. William Curtiss, the engineer, and Charles Stiles, fireman, were badly injured internally, and two passengers—Mrs. Keegan, and a little girl whose name could not be ascertained—were slightly injured. If the Wharton patent switch had been in use on this road the accident alluded to could not have happened; and it is really surprising that so sure a preventive of such mishaps has not before this been adopted by every railroad in the country.

I. O. W. B.—Edward Cassiday resides at No. 1111 Carpenter street. Last night Edward imbibed rather freely of benzine, and consequently his animal got the better of his moral nature. Returning to his home, he commenced abusing his wife, and finally threatened to kill her. Edward now resides with Mr. Perkins, at the city boarding house.

Cornelius Hargen, of the Twenty-fourth ward, is another libel on humanity. Cornelius last night beat his wife terribly. The cries of the poor woman attracted an officer, who arrested Cornelius. Alderman Clark sent him to keep company with Edward.

A BONNET.—Mary Taylor yesterday espied a fine made bonnet in one of the rooms of the Continental Hotel. The owner being absent Mary tried it on, and was so well pleased with the article that she walked off with it. The owner returning in a few moments discovered her loss, and notified the officer attached to the hotel. Mary was traced to Seventeenth and South streets, where she was arrested. Alderman Morrow held her to answer.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL will be held at Chesnut and Eighteenth streets, on June 2 and 3, from 4 till 10 P. M., in aid of "Industrial Home for Blind Women." The blind will be present pursuing their usual work. Fine music, instrumental and vocal. Donations of fruit, flowers, cakes, and confectionery will be gratefully received at the hall.

A WORTHY CAUSE.—The ladies of the congregation worshipping in the Arch Street M. E. Church, southeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, will give a fruit and floral festival in the new church edifice on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. The cause is decidedly a meritorious one, and on each evening the church should be crowded.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 10 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the second story of the bakery of William Kilgee, No. 1016 Buttonwood street. Through the assistance of Lieutenant Steinauer, of the Eighth district, the flames were extinguished before doing any great damage. The fire originated from an oven.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, to-day at noon:—

300 shares Dunkard Oil Co.	¾ ct
400 shares Caldwell Oil Co.	13 cts
300 shares Royal Oil Co.	1 ct
100 shares Sugar Dale Oil Co.	8 cts
500 shares Rathbone and Camden Oil Co.	6 cts
1050 shares New York and Middle Coal Field Co.	$5·00
85 shares Preston Coal and Improvement Co.	$10 50
2 shares Consolidation National Bank	$47 00
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	$50·00
90 shares Empire Transportation Co.	$54 37
100 shares Central Transportation Co.	60·50
1 share Point Breeze Park	90 00
300 shares New Creek Co.	46 cts
20 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.	47 00
24 shares Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.	165 00
28 shares Spring Garden Insurance Co.	95·75
8 shares Continental Hotel	78·00
120 shares Cambria Iron Co.	20·25
$3000 2d mortgage Columbus and Indianapolis Railway 7 per cent., May and November	70 75
$237 Schuylkill Navigation loan, 1876	69 00
1 share Camden and Atlantic Land Co.	28 00
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	6·00
BAYARD, No. 727—Genteel Dwelling	1800 00
PINE Street, East of FORTIETH—Four Desirable Lots	16 50·00
EIGHTH (North), No. 1425—Modern Dwelling	5800·00
GROUND RENT—$34 a year	500·00

SCOUNDRELS! VILLAINS! AH!—Three chaps, named William Adams, James Fay, and Alexander Fletcher, were arrested at Broad and Callowhill streets early this morning whilst selling newspapers, which they had stolen, to some newsboys. The prisoners had followed the newspaper-carriers along Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Vine, Race, and Arch streets, and had stolen almost every paper left by them. The rascals were sent to prison.

AT THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, Charles J. Stille, LL.D., the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, will read a memoir of the late Horace Binney, Jr., who was President of the League at the time of his death.

CAPE MAY.—The trains for Cape May, commencing to-morrow, June 1, will leave daily at 8 A. M. and 3·15 P. M. Other trains will soon be added to accommodate the rapidly increasing travel, which promises to be heavier than any previous season.

A BAD BOY.—John H. Trout, a lad, residing with his parents on Thirty-seventh street, below Market, has been sent to prison, on the complaint of his father, for having stolen various sums of money from him at different times.

GO YOURSELF and take your family to "Marley's," Broad street and Germantown road, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Public sale of his valuable hotel and adjoining building lots. Elegant collation, etc. See small bills.

CASUALTY.—This afternoon a horse attached to a wagon laden with vats ran away at Ridge avenue and Francis street. The driver, Patrick Shields, who was seriously injured, was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

RESIGNATION.—John P. Rodenbach, Superintendent of Franklin Square, has tendered his resignation to Jonathan H. Pugh, Superintendent of City Property, owing to pressing business engagements.

INSULTING FEMALES.—John F. Clark was arrested at Seventh and Alaska streets for using indecent language towards some females. Alderman Collins committed him to prison.

PUT AWAY.—Mary Develin was arrested last night by one of the Seventeenth district police officers for street walking. Alderman Bonsall committed her to prison.

RABID CANINE.—Officer Holden, of the Fifteenth district, yesterday shot a canine that was evidently suffering from an attack of hydrophobia.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The "Milesians" marched well yesterday.

—"Chimney sweeps" make the city lively, in the early hours of morn, with their "Oh, ah, oh's."

—How many bonds of $500 each did the Gigantic Steamship Dock Company, to be located on the Delaware, pay over to members of the Legislature last winter?

—Hong and Taylor were in the city all day yesterday. We thought these "gallant soldiers" took a greater interest in Post No. 6. How is it? are the Boys in Blue going back on the coon-skin-trimmer?

—Officers Prendeville and Mulhenen, who committed the assault upon the two colored men last Saturday night, are still on the force.

—Would somebody be good enough to inform the public where them $190 went?

—The Cameronites are already pulling the strings for the election of State Senators, as Wig-Wag's term expires in "73."

—Hong feels confident of a renomination. If this be done, the chances are the Sixteenth district will be represented by a Democrat, and that can't be afforded, as the next Legislature reapportions the State.

—Harry D., Victor Patchen, and Fanny Allen participate in the two-mile trot on the Reading Trotting Park to-morrow afternoon.

—Our citizen soldiery made a fine display yesterday, and reflected great credit upon themselves and their officers.

—Supervisor Tutton, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, reports that the "whisky ring" in his district has been suppressed, and that *but* thirty-three distilleries are running in his district. Now there are but two registered distilleries running in his district, consequently there must be thirty-one illicit manufactories of that commodity now running. How are you, Tutton!

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer

$50,000 TO INVEST IN ONE SUM IN the purchase of a first-class City GROUND RENT. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 5 28 5t*

REFRIGERATORS.
MARKET STREET,
915
SOLE DEPOT
FOR
"THE DAVIS"
REFRIGERATOR.
91
MARKET STREET.

SUMMER RETREAT.
THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.
Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.
Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.
F. W. H. DEHLER, Superintendent.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The President and San Domingo.

A Message to be Issued To-day

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

An Ocean Steamer 21 Feet Long.

The French Regicide Plot.

The English Admiralty Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

A Miniature Steamer.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The miniature steamer City of Ragusa will leave her wharf this afternoon for New York. She is only 21 feet long, but is provisioned for a three months' voyage. The captain counts on a trip inside of fifty days. The crew consists of one man besides the captain, and the inevitable Newfoundland dog goes as a passenger. While New York is the nominal point of destination, the captain will make any convenient port in the United States. Quite a crowd of people have collected at the wharf to witness the departure of the tiny vessel.

International Copyright.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Daily News* of this morning pleads for an international copyright treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

Billiards.

The *Times* says that the billiard players of England are much disgusted with Bowles' playing in his match with Roberts at Brighton last evening.

Weather and the Crops in England.

LONDON, May 31.—The weather for the past few days has been unseasonably dry and warm. Growing crops are already suffering for want of rain, and apprehensions of a serious drought are felt.

Cotton from India.

Despatches from Bombay state that within a few days past 3100 bales of cotton have been shipped to Europe by way of the Suez Canal.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Arrived, steamships Nestorian, Baltimore, and City of London.

Troubles in Liberia.

LONDON, May 31.—Despatches received from the West Coast of Africa to-day announce the breaking out of serious trouble in Liberia. The President of Liberia had appointed Walter Good collector and postmaster at Cape Palmas, and the people there, to whom the appointment is distasteful, threaten secession if he is confirmed.

The Admiralty Bill in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 31.—The House of Commons did not adjourn till a late hour this morning. A long and disjointed, and often violently personal, debate occurred in committee on the Admiralty management while the supply bill was under consideration. The appropriation for the Admiralty was eventually carried by a small majority. The committee then rose, progress reported, and the House adjourned.

The French Regicide Plot.

PARIS, May 31.—Yesterday more than twenty persons who were imprisoned in St. Magas prison, charged with complicity in the late regicide plot, were unconditionally released, and it is announced that more will be liberated to-day.

The Cernuschi Movement.

The movement in favor of Cernuschi, the Italian banker, who was exiled for having contributed money to the Radicals to help defeat an affirmative vote on the *plebiscitum*, is very popular in Paris, and will unquestionably be successful in the end.

The Smallpox in Paris.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday afternoon the session was nearly consumed in debating the means to check the ravages of the smallpox in Paris.

The Paris High Court.

It is now settled that the sessions of the High Court will be held outside of Paris during the present session of the Corps Legislatif. The latter will continue until the 1st of August.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ocean Telegraphing.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to-day to report Cyrus W. Field's bill for the construction of the ocean telegraph cable from San Francisco to China and Japan.

San Domingo.

The President informed Senator Morton this morning that during the day he would send to the Senate a special message on the San Domingo treaty, in which he would set forth additional reasons for the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Sumner is still firm in his opposition to the measure. He says the more he hears about the manner in which it was negotiated, the more he is satisfied that there is some job connected with it. He has been repeatedly urged to have an investigation instituted as to General Babcock and other parties connected with it.

The Sandwich Islands Treaty.

An effort will be made to-day to get a vote on the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. It is the opinion of Senator Sumner that the ratification of this treaty would essentially put us in possession of the islands probably on the death of the present king.

Mr. Lynch's Commerce Bill.

The House has spent another two hours on Lynch's bill for the revival of American commerce, and it is nearly emasculated by amendments.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of a large number of tobacco dealers of New York against any increase of tax upon smoking tobacco as invidious.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to encourage the building of ships for foreign trade, and for other purposes

Mr. Chandler's bill provides for the payment by the Secretary of the Treasury to parties building or equipping iron ships in the United States solely for foreign trade and commerce, a sum of money equal in amount to the duties which have been paid on such materials at the time of importation, and in case materials of American manufacture or production enter into the construction or equipment of such vessels a sum equal to what the duties on such materials would have been had they been imported. Provided that any ships built under the provisions of this act may engage in the coasting trade of the United States upon repayment of the moneys which had been paid by the United States. All ship stores and coal used by such vessels on their voyages may be taken in bond and disposed of for such purposes free of import and internal duty tax.

The bill further provides that during three years from its passage, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue American registers to iron-built ships of all kinds purchased by citizens of the United States in foreign countries, and owned by them, on condition that such ships shall not be used or employed in the coasting trade of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The joint resolution extending the time for constructing a railroad from St. Croix river, at the west end of Lake Superior, to Bayfield, Wisconsin, was considered and passed.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, upon the petition of Cyrus W. Field for aid in establishing intercoeanic communication between America and Asia, reported a bill carrying out the ideas of the memorialist incorporating the Pacific Submarine Company to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Asia. He also reported other bills on the same subject adversely.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported adversely upon the bills for the ratification of treaties with the Stockbridge and Muncy, the Creek Nation, and other Indian tribes.

The bill to change the Judicial Circuits of the United States was considered without action and debated mainly upon including Connecticut in the New York Circuit. At 1 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate went into Executive session and the doors were closed.

House

The House proceeded to the consideration in the morning hour of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

Mr. Lynch moved the previous question on the bill and the pending amendments. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. Lynch proceeded to explain the substitute reported by the committee and to discuss the amendments, and some of the objections made to the bill. He denied that the bill was conceived in the interest of any class or section.

The first meeting of the committee had been held at the Custom House in New York, where shipowners, merchants, and shipbuilders were not only permitted but invited to be present and to give opinions and make suggestions. The proceedings were reported and were sent broadcast over the country, and the same rule had been followed in Boston and Portland. On the facts thus obtained the conclusions in the report were based. The opposition to the bill came principally from New York merchants who, during the war, had placed their ships under the British flag, from men who were interested in foreign steamship lines, and from the subsidized agents of the Clyde shipbuilders.

Mr. Wood, in reply to a remark of Mr. Lynch referring to him, said that he was quite satisfied with the substitute except as to the proviso which allowed iron manufacturers to go directly to the public treasury and take money from it and put it in their pockets. Heretofore the protectionists had laid the consumers under contribution for their special benefit, but this was an improvement on that old plan.

Mr. Lynch replied to Mr. Wood and proceeded to criticize his views as developed in his speech on the subject.

In the course of the discussion the objection was made by Mr. Schenck that the hour allowed for closing the debate had been already consumed by the chairman of the Select Committee (Mr. Lynch).

Mr. Lynch characterized the objection and interruption as an unusual proceeding.

Mr. Schenck remarked that the gentleman had closed the debate two or three times.

Mr. Lynch denied that he had done so.

Mr. Schenck made the point of order that the hour to which Mr. Lynch was entitled had been consumed by him.

The Speaker intimated that he would have to sustain the point of order, but appealed to Mr. Schenck not to insist upon it.

Mr. Schenck accordingly withdrew it, and

Mr. Lynch proceeded with his remarks, in the course of which he made a remark reflecting on the motive which stimulated the objection.

Mr. Schenck—What do you mean by imputing motives?

Mr. Lynch—I withdraw the remark.

Mr. Schenck—You ought to. It is impertinent and indecent. I have acted on my own judgment in regard to this bill.

Mr. Lynch—I withdraw the remark in order to save time to go on with my argument.

At the close of his speech, further remarks were made by Messrs. Peters and Cox, and then the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The first amendment was that proposed by Mr. Butler (Mass.), imposing differential duties.

Mr. Schenck moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but yielded to Mr. Butler (Mass.), who moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, in order to move to refer the whole subject to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas, 78; nays, 93.

The morning hour expired, and the Speaker announced that the bill went over till to-morrow in the morning hour.

Mr. Schenck gave notice that he would not yield for the morning hour to-morrow, or the next day, or the day after.

Mr. Lynch—The gentleman need not show any feeling in the matter.

By general consent I will allow the bill to be recommitted to the select committee.

Mr. Schenck—I have no objection.

Mr. Ingersoll—With what conditions?

Mr. Lynch—With leave to report at any time.

Mr. Schenck—I object to that part of it.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that the House had no understanding that the bill was to go over, and claimed that it should be disposed of to-day. A discussion ensued on this point, the result of which was that the House proceeded with the vote.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) withdrew his amendment.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Bingham somewhat to the same effect as Mr. Butler's. It was rejected.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Cox to strike out the proviso to the first section, allowing an equivalent for drawbacks where the materials used are of American production. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 90, nays 44.

The next amendment was that proposed by Mr. Wood, to strike out sections three and four, allowing subsidies and prohibiting tonnage duties. It was agreed to.

The next amendment was that proposed by Mr. Ingersoll, admitting to American registry free of duty iron ships of foreign manufacture, the exclusive property of citizens of the United States, provided that such ships shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 77; nays, 99.

The next amend